PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,080.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
20th Apr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6830
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6810		
29th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	14th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE D'ALGER	6,378	Combe	31st "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERNER	4301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
APHIDA	4595	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	4301	A. Foresti	1st July.
APHIDA *	4595	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	4301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†‡ VORWAERTS	5290	R. Collalini	30th April.
†‡ PERSIA	5695	P. Craglietto	28th May.
TRIESTE	5695	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
†‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	22nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,093 or £73.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	28th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Seamen House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gout, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon.	22nd Apl.	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur	25th Apl.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid.	26th Apl.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Armoon, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	2,611	5th "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	29th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	....	20th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
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BINNY & Co.,
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 13	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.
Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.
Centrifugal Pumping Plants.
Electric Motors and Dynamos.
Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

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Mazagon, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
(HAND MADE)
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT CAIRO.

Quality and Condition Guaranteed. Fresh Consignments by every through Mail Steamer.

ALL IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT BOXES OF 100.

"EFFENDI" (Plain)	per 100 Rs. 2 8
"ISIS" (Cork-tipped)	" " 3 12
"ROYALES" (Gold-tipped)	" " 4 4
"VICTORIA" (Straw-tipped)	" " 5 0
"KHEDIVE" (Gold-tipped)	" " 6 8

The Cigarettes of the Anglo-Egyptian Company's manufacture are unsurpassed in flavour and delicacy of aroma, and, being specially well built, afford the most agreeable smoke.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGTHLY.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

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BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, nervousness and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, too numerous to mention, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten the life of the unfortunate victim, these Drops are invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 1s. 9d.

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18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Importers of European Goods.
Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

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The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

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A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

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BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, cause of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination, and surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "dead up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocent, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for the wide-spread and remunerative sale it will command.

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SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 34,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Nyuchwang (Port Arthur)	Kanagawa
Honolulu	Peking		Sendai
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Colony)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE is hereby given that Section 5 of the AHMEDNAGER STONE WALL will shortly be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. The Stone generally consists of slabs of 3 by 2 by 1½ft. and is of very good quality. The Railway Station being very near, there is no difficulty of exporting. In view of the contemplated extension of the Ahmedabad Railway Station and construction of other public buildings at Ahmedabad and Bombay, there will be a very great demand for this Stone, which is very highly spoken of by experts. Contractors are invited to come and personally examine the wall and the stone, before the date of auction is announced.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. The MAHARAJA of IDA STATE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday, the 3rd May, 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April 1907 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the 12th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday the 3rd May 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND at the rate Rs. 6 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday the 6th May 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday, the 19th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1907, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1907, on production of their Share certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 19th APRIL 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday, the 19th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 80 per Whole Share, and at Rs. 20 per Quarter Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplande Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1907, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID and Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL 1907.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Partnership Company, has been constituted to act as SECRETARIES and AGENTS of THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, and to do the duties appertaining to that business only and none other.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

BEYNON & CO.,

FOR
The most recently introduced
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"OTANGO."
A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.
Per bottle Re. 1-0
BEYNON & CO.,
35, ESPLANADE
BRANCH :—
11, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

The Government of India. Being a Digest of the Statute Law Relating Thereto. By Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I. 2nd Edition, 1907 6 0
Land Revenue and its Administration in British India. With a Sketch of the Land Tenures. By B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., &c. With Map. 2nd Edition revised by F. W. Holdernness, C.S.I. 3 0
The Mohamedan World of to-day. Being Papers read at the First Missionary Conference on behalf of the Mohamedan World held at Cairo, April 4th to 9th 1906. Edited by S. M. Zwemer, &c. Illustrated..... 4 6
The North-Western Provinces of India. Their History, Ethnology and Administration. By W. Crooke, I.C.S. (Retired). With 16 full page Illustrations and a Map..... 5 0
The Sportsman's Book for India. With Contributions by Lt.-Gen. Sir Montagu G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Gen. A. A. A. Kinloch, C.B.; Lt.-Col. P. R. Bairnsfather and others. Edited by F. G. Aflalo, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Illustrated with Photographs and Maps..... 3 1
Indian Life in Town and Country. By Herbert Compton. With 17 Illustrations 3 1
Asia and Europe. Studies presenting the Conclusions formed by the Author in a long life devoted to the subject of the Relations between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsends. 2nd Edition..... 2 4
The Hearts of Men. By H. Fielding, Author of "The Soul of a People." 3rd Edition. Revised 5 4

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL.

Nitro-Explosives. A Practical Treatise concerning the Properties, Manufacture, and Analyis, of Nitrated Substances, including the fulminates, smokeless powlers, and celluloid. By P. Gerald Sanford, F.I.C., F.C.S. Illustrated. 1906..... 9 2
How to Estimate. Being the Analysis of Builders, Prices, Giving full Details of Estimating for Builders, and containing Thousands of Prices, &c. By John T. Rea. With 44 Illustrations..... 6 0
The Design and Construction of Oil Engines. With full directions for Electing, Testing, Installing, Running and Repairing, etc. By A. H. Goldingham, M.E. Illustrated..... 5 11
Valve and Valve-Gearing; a Practical Text-Book for the Use of Engineers, Draughtsmen and Students. By Charles Hurst. 4th Edition. Illustrated. 1905..... 7 14
The Petrol Engine, Troubles and Remedies. By C. W. Brown. Edited by Lord Montagu. With 30 Illustrations. 1907..... 0 14
Electric Ignition for Motor Vehicles. By W. Hibbert, A.M.I.E.E. With 61 Illustrations. 1907..... 1 5

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that from the 6th day of April, 1907, we have AUTHORISED Mr. D. W. WILSON TO SIGN our firm per procuration KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 6-30 will, on and from SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 17,50,000 (£59,000).

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 15 (£1 Stg.) each, of which 40,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital. 9,800 Subscribing Shares have been issued up to date, upon which Rs. 12 per share has been called up.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

are invited to a further issue, of 15,000 Shares payable as follows: Rs. 6 on application, Rs. 6 on allotment, Rs. 3 as and when the Company may determine, but not before 3 months' notice.

DIRECTORS :

Major-General A. D. Anderson, R. A., (retired), Rawal Pindi.
C. H. Oertel, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
C. M. P. Wright, Esq., C. E., M. I., M. M., Mining Engineer, Calcutta.
RAI BAHADUR BOOTA SINGH, Rawal Pindi.
RAI SAHIB DEWAN AMAR NATH, Foreign Minister (in attendance), nominated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.

BANKERS :

THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY, Lahore.

The present issue is for the purposes—

(1). Of working the Kashmir Sapphire Mines, of which an extension of one year of the present Prospecting License has been obtained.
(The sale of Gem Stones found in the Summer of 1906 more than covered the entire costs of Working, Rent, and Royalty).

(2). Of providing Pumps for draining and Gear for working gold-bearing gravel in Baltistan under a Lease covering about 50 miles of the Dras River.
Local diggers worked these gravels extensively, but were unable to go below low-water level.
The Company's prospecting operations in the winter of 1906-07 (to date), secured 2,222 grains of gold from 122 cubic yards of gravel.
The richer ground over-lying bed-rock could not be worked.

(3). Of proving the Indus River gravels above and below Attock for 48 miles, with the view of putting on Dredgers to recover the contained gold.
The auriferous character of these gravels is historical.
The bed of the Indus for miles above Attock is a broad gravel bottom, and is easy dredging ground. Two grains of gold per cubic yard will amply cover depreciation of plant repairs and running expenses.
To prove these gravels to contain at least 3 grains of gold, and therefore that they are highly payable, is the preliminary work now to be undertaken, and the Concessionaire from the Government of India has agreed to give a 3 years' "Option" to the Company. The cost of providing Dredgers and undertaking regular Mining operations is not contemplated by this Company.

(4). Of providing funds for further prospecting and taking up mineral lands in Kashmir and British India.

Applications with remittances, which will be registered in order of receipt, should be addressed to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Rawal Pindi.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
Under the Patronage of
GENERAL AND MRS. GREENFIELD,
AT 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
MISS
BLANCHE ESMONDE
From the Queen's Hall, London.

TICKETS :—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadow Street

MADAME ZARIA,

AMERICAN FORTUNE TELLER,
HAS JUST ARRIVED,
For a short stay in Bombay and can be consulted,
Daily from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock,
AT
ROOM NO. 45, APOLLO HOTEL.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS RELIABLE,
ARNOLD'S
QUICK HEADACHE CURE.
One or two doses give speedy relief in headache, Neuralgia, and allied disorders without fail. Ans. 8.

ARNOLD'S REDUCYNE PEARLS
Will be found of great value and effective in reducing excess of fat in the body. Re. 1-4.

ARNOLD'S PENNYROL
ON FEMALE PILLS.
It is the effect and not the talk that makes these Pills Popular. Every suffering woman should give it a trial. Don't look to the Price but to the effect. Re. 1-0-0.

MADON SONS & CO.,
16 & 18, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaksi Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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BRANCHES :—Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.
—Sumeet Street, Bombay.
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIB JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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AN AMERICAN GIRL IN INDIA. By Shelland Bradley.
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THE PORTALS OF LOVE. By Violet Tweedale.
THE HOUSE OF ISLAM. By Marmaduke Pickthall.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow.
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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
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Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per Insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Office of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, a JUNIOR CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40. Applications should be addressed to N. A. F. MOOS, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 73, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 18.] [BOMBAY, *April* 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	88 7/16	un	chgd
2 do. Rentes	94½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102		
3½ do. Govt Securities	65½	1/16	
3½ Bar Silver in London	30 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30½	1/16	
Do. in New York	65½	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23	01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½%	since 11 inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4¼%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4½d.
Transfers on Bombay ... Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 7/16d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi this morning.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,900,000	Inc. £ 4,00,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,000,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000
Other Deposits	£48,600,000	unchanged.
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	£34,300,000	Dec. 7,00,000
Notes and Gold	£25,800,000	£ 7,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Firm
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 ,,
Imports	17,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	6·23+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7/16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·74 +01	5·74 +01	5·71 +01	5·68 +01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·65 +02	5·60 unchanged	5·53 +01	5·57 +01	5·57 +01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 bales
Do. do. last year	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	26,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	5,000 ,,
Spot Cotton,—11·10	
Futures.—Month of July, 9·72 +05	Advanced owing to firm cables and to port receipts running below expectations.
Do. do. Dec. 10·05 +05	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·51 +08.
Do. do. July 10·45+07.
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51 May-June—Dunkirk, Value canal.
Brown Cawnpore 47½ April-May—Havre—Done canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44, Apl-May, Dunkirk Buyers canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s.
Months of Shipment.—May Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	d. 9

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & Z F.O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F.O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
12 Boxes Gold Bullion	8,60,160	London	Oceana	National Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	37,500	London	Oceana	Mercantile Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [19TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Slightly easier. Borrowers at 6 per cent. per annum until the end of June for amounts Rs. 25,000, or over.

Exchange :—

The Market has been easier to-day. All Banks have been offering to buy bills for ready and near delivery at 1s. 4 3/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits but private paper is still very scarce. There have been some June bills offered but at impracticable rates. Banks are not anxious to buy under 1s. 4 5/16d. for any delivery. The T. T. rate has been weaker at 1s. 4 1/16d. for near and 1s. 4 1/16d. for May but there are few buyers. A moderate amount of demand Bank bills were placed at 1s. 4 3/16d. for the mail but at the close there are few sellers. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 9/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	172
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140½
Hongkong—20 days' sight	152
Yokohama—20 days' sight	148½
Shanghai—20 days' sight	212

Government Paper :—

The tone of this market has been easier to-day. In the morning ready was quoted at 97 11/16 and the settlement at 97 13/16, but on some selling by Bazaar speculators the market became slightly weaker, closing at 97 3/4 for cash and 97 7/8 for the settlement. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 1/16 for ready and 98 1/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97 12 0	quiet.
1st Settlement	97 14 0	

Bullion :—

Bar silver advanced 1/16 in London on Thursday to 30 5/16 ready and 30 1/8 for delivery forward in two months. New York is 1/4 higher at 65 5/8. The local market opened at 77 5/8 *ex* duty but the dealers were selling, the quotation closing at 77 7/16 *ex* duty. The forward market is steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	77	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	77	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	75	14	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	11th April	4½ per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 7th March	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th April	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th January	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	13,80,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	57,98,000
Sundries	1,40,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,92,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	13,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	7,81,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	33,97,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,56,000	.....
Bullion	.....	45,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	73,000
Sundries	47,000	.....
Cash	.....	18,62,000

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 70 lakhs was offered, of which amount 30 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 40 lakhs. Transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. After the sale extras were allotted of 3 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 2d. and 7 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3-16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 105·30 lakhs. For next week 70 lakhs is again advertised for sale. This morning further extras are advised of 5 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1/8d. and 7 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/6d.

The mail of the 5th April brings £180,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,20,000
Bombay	,,	8,20,000
Madras	,,	4,80,000
Total...	Rs.	17,20,000

The mail of the 12th April brings £410,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,10,000
Bombay	,,	11,70,000
Madras	,,	4,50,000
Total...	Rs.	19,30,000

The mail of the 19th April brings £320,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,00,000
Bombay	,,	16,30,000
Madras	,,	5,70,000
Total...	Rs.	38,00,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 4th April to 11th April	96,581	74,991	+ 21,593
Receipts from 1st October to 11th April	2,186,010	2,060,357	+ 125,653
Shipments from 1st April to 11th April—			
Europe	19,351	22,763	— 3,412
China	25,866	8,333	+ 17,533
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	45,217	31,096	+ 14,121
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th April.			
Europe	731,752	569,102	+ 162,650
China	31,979	14,479	+ 17,500
Japan	429,566	307,576	+ 121,990
Coast Ports	37,232	20,276	+ 16,954
Total	1,230,529	911,435	+ 319,094
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe	16,217	25,768	— 9,551
China			
Japan	11,910	Nil.	+ 11,910
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 23rd March 1908 —7,857 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 26th January 1907—9,008 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	7,479	289,905	406,331
Central India	5,584	84,533	105,023
Barsee and Nugger	9,667	163,595	111,286
Berars	12,984	415,511	445,367
Central Provinces	7,292	285,863	301,991
Total Comras	42,970	1,239,407	1,369,998
Dhollera	11,054	166,674	103,834
Broach	21,659	188,772	182,715
Compta and Dharwar	7,358	43,241	34,237
Westerns	381	7,404	8,533
Bengals, N.-W. P.	9,863	449,881	292,530
Bengals, Rajputana	3,332	58,156	24,074
Sind	156	13,193	28,685
Persian	12	1,375	1,452
American	nil	15,997	10,921
Egyptian	nil	1,155	1,212
Other Sorts	nil	792	2,086
Totals	96,581	2,186,010	2,060,357

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the early part of the past week a steadier feeling was apparent in the Home Markets, but for the last two days fluctuations have occurred, and the changes on the week are slight. Spot sales in Liverpool have been large, and spinners are apparently nervous of remaining uncovered on any rise. The weather in America is now attracting considerable attention, and will gradually become the chief factor in the Market, causing no doubt, later on, those violent fluctuations to which we are now becoming accustomed as the cotton season progresses.

Several private telegrams have been received lately reporting cold, dry weather in America, preventing germination and retarding growth where germination has taken place. Yesterday, however, a change in the weather was advised, and beneficial rain is reported to have fallen in Texas and other sections.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6 12	6 23	+ 11
Futures April-May	5 73	5 74	+ 01
Do. July-Aug.	5 66	5 68	+ 02
NEW YORK.			
Spot	11.00	11·10	+ 10
Futures July	9.60	9·72	+ 12
Do. Dec.	9.98	10·05	+ 07
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	10⅞	10¾	+ 1/16
Futures May	10·34	10·51	+ 17
Do. July	10·23	10·43	+ 13

The local market has been quiet but steady during the past week with little change in prices except for fine Broach, which, during the early part of the week advanced Rs. 5 per candy for April delivery, to Rs. 262. After remaining steady at his price for two days, during which a fair business was transacted, the market gradually eased and sales were made yesterday at a decline of Rs. 3 from the highest point touched. To-day the market is slightly steadier at Rs. 260.

In other descriptions little business has been reported for forward delivery, and the market is flat.

For Spot cotton there has been a moderate demand, which during the last day or two has shown signs of improvement. Exporters have been in the market for high class and stapled Oomras but the lower grades have been neglected. Broach has also attracted attention and some nice lots of high class Bengals have changed hands at fairly good rates. Mills have been more in evidence and a fair amount of Muttia has been taken up at rates varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 155. Stapled descriptions have also been in demand, and the offtake for the week has been better than for some time past.

Receipts into Bombay continue large, amounting to 96,584 bales for the week, bringing the total receipts to date to 2,186,010 bales or 126,000 bales in excess of last year.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	260	April
Fine M. G. Broach	257	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	220	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon	202	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	195/96	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	195/96	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	172	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	181/2	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	157/68	,,
Good Westerns	232	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 245 1/2	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	,, 174	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals	,, 187/8	do.

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales
Total Imports	21,000	,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·78 +04	5·78 +04	5·74 +03	5·71 +02	5·68 +03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·63 +03	5·60	5·59 +02	5·59

WHEAT.—There has been some excitement in the market the last few days owing to the action of speculators who have taken advantage of the unfavourable weather reports to advance prices. There is little or no actual demand from shippers or Mills—We quote—

White Delhi	Rs.	4 11 0
Club No. 1.	,,	4 10 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—There is a small enquiry from up-country, but prices here continue to rule on a low level, in consequence of heavy stocks. Shortings are in good demand.

GREY GOODS.—There is no improvement in this market. It is probable that if the expected demand does not shortly spring up, prices here will weaken (notwithstanding the firmness at Home) as dealers are anxious to clear their stocks which are daily increasing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull owing to the continuance of plague in the consuming districts. Prices, which on the other side show a tendency to harden, have declined here for several articles.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand remains unchanged. Dealers are still unable to reduce their stocks. The home market is steady and well sold.

DHOOTIES.—The demand is improving and dealers are able to dispose of part of their stock, though at poor prices. The Home Market is steady, and in some instances prices are very dear.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The continued absence of demand in the middle of the Season is causing great anxiety. A decline is anticipated if the long expected demand does not shortly spring up.

METALS.

COPPER.—The price has again dropped about Re. 1 per cwt. during the week owing to the unfavourable advices received from Home. The decline has entirely stopped up-country purchases. The stock is very small, but the uncertainty of the Home market is a great drawback to business.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also declined about Rs. 1-8 per cwt. : and this has frightened up-country buyers who have withdrawn from the market anticipating lower prices.

COALS.

A fairly large business has been done in ready Bengal Coal by one of the Railways at our last quotations, but for forward shipment sellers are unwilling to take lower prices. Some 7,000 tons of Cardiff for April-May shipment changed hands at Rs. 20-12-0 per ton. Although the market is at present quiet we anticipate shortly to see business put through for forward shipments of Bengal Coal. We quote as under :—

	Rs.		
Cardiff	20	12 0	Per ton.
Davidson's West Hartley	17	8 0	,,
Watson's Hartley	17	0 0	,,
Yorkshire	17	8 0	,,
Desherghur	15	8 0	,,
Lawries Desherghur	15	4 0	,,
Jardine's Navigation	15	0 0	,,
Hielger's Standard	14	8 0	,,
Seebpore	15	4 0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady. The rates ruling for Kerosine oil of the following brands are as under :—

Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins	Rs.	3 10 0 Per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, loose	Rs.	3 0 0 Per 8 gallons.
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins	,,	3 6 0 Per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, loose	Rs.	2 12 0 Per 8 gallons.
Anchor brand in cases	,,	4 8 0 Per case.
Silverlight oil 150°	,,	5 2 0

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm and advancing during the past week owing to scarcity of tonnage. The business passing has been small as shippers will not pay the advance unless compelled to for actual requirements. We quote 18s for most ports for this month. For next month the rates are 15 to 15/6, but there is little or no enquiry.

The following fixtures are reported this week :—

S.S. "Itola" April loading at 17/6 1 p p.

S.S. "Spithead" April loading at 17 to Antwerp and Hamburg.

S.S. "Onda" April at a lump sum of £6.700 to Hamburg.

S.S. "Hendon Hall" May at a lump sum of £6,300 to Antwerp,

S.S. "Meridian" with Ore Marmagoa to p.p. at 19s. May.

SHARES.

The market is dull and mill shares have declined except Manekji Petit's which Company has seen a rise of Rs. 100 during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,240, Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52 1/2 in large numbers, Bank of Bengal shares have improved to Rs. 1,480. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 905 X.D. Transactions in Phillips and Company are reported at Rs. 56. Port Canning's were placed at 451; Treachers are unchanged at 590; Bombay telephones are quiet at 39 1/2 *cum-dividend*. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Ordinary Shares are unchanged at Rs. 270 to Rs. 272, Central India Mining have improved to Rs. 573; *cum-dividend*. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 127. while ordinary shares of the same Company were placed at Rs. 164. In mill companies Central Indias have ruled at and about 1890, Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., have changed hands at Rs. 915, Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 100. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 475. Centuries have declined to Rs. 1600 X.D. David's have ruled at and about 347 1/2. Empress are weak at Rs. 360 ; Framji Petit's are quiet at Rs. 1210. Deccan Hydersabad Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1055 X.D. a good lot of Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Limited, shares was placed at 140 X.D. Kohinoors have declined to 6-35. Lakhmidas Khimji Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at 380, Manekji Petit's after touching 2940 closed at 3045. Swadeshis have declined to 1300 *cum-dividend*. Textiles have changed hands at 1190 X. D. New City of Bombay are quiet at 500; Press shares are almost unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are unchanged at 470 : Ahmedabad Prentej have improved to 560; Amritsar Patty at 108. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ON Thursday last Mrs. B. C. Jackson and her mother Mr S. Dovjere residing in Church Road, Howrah, were severely burned while cooking on a Kerosine stove, and died of their injuries in the hospital.

H. M. S. FLAGSHIP "Hyacinth" with Sir Geo. Warrender, M. V. O. is expected to arrive at Karachi from Muscat to-day.

WE are informed that another new Bengali daily newspaper to be called the "Nabasakti" (New Power) is to be started in Calcutta. It will be an exponent of new thought.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations ; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises ; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without fostering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her —or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 20th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARDSLEY—March 28, at The Rectory, Ulverston, the wife of the Rev. J. U. Norman Bardsley, of a son.

CHICHTON-STUART—March 31, at Ovington House, Ovington Square, Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart, of a son.

CHUBB—March 28, the wife of C. H. E. Chubb, B. A., LL.B., of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, of a daughter.

CLIVE—March 29, at 25A Norfolk Crescent, W., Mrs. G. S. Clive, of a daughter.

DANGERFIELD—March 26, at Gwyneld, Rowsley Avenue, Hendon, the wife of Thomas S. Dangerfield, of a son.

HAMPDEN—April 1, at 23 Hans Place, Viscountess Hampden, of daughter.

KENDALL—March 25, at Felyn, Kenilworth, Cape Town, the wife of Franklin Kaye Kendall of a son.

MCMEEKAN—March 30, at 73 Oakley Street, Chelsea, the wife of Major Francis McMeekan, late Royal Art, of a daughter.

PLUNKET—March 31, at portobello House, Dublin, the wife of Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand of a daughter.

POWLES—March 24, at The Highlands, Rye, Sussex, the wife of Lewis Charles Powles, of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—March 23, at The Bury, Essendon, Herts, the wife of George M. Sinclair, of a daughter.

SPEAKMAN—March 26, at New Holme, Rectory Rd., Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Speakman a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADYE—WILSON—March 30, at St. Mary's, St. Mary Church-Torquay, Devon, Frederic Robert Adye, son of the late Frederic Capel Adye, L. R. C. S. I., L. M., L.K., and Q. C. P. I., to Rosaline Jane, daughter of Alfred Wilson, Esq ; of The Hermitage, St. Mary Church, Torquay.

DOYLE—GRIFFITH—Feb. 12, at St. Jame's Church, Sydney, N. S.W., George Frederick, son of the late Arthur Frederick Doyle, of Sydney, to Edith Margaret, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G. C. M. G., Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia.

HILL—THOMSON—April 2, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Capt. Basil A. Hill, Royal Marine Art., to Edith Marian, daughter of the late Alexander Thomson, of Trinity Grove, and Mrs. Thomson, 4 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.

JOHNSTON—DAVIS—March 27, at St. Paul's, Onslow Square, Edward Percy, son of the late G. E. Johnston (India Office), to Laura Amy, daughter of William Davis.

TIPPETTS—WHITTON—March 28, at St. Mary's Church, Ashley Road, James Berriman, son of Major and Mrs. J. Berriman Tippetts, of South Woodford, to Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitton.

DEATHS.

ARCHIBALD—March 27, at Putney, Sarah, widow of the late Hon. Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, aged 92.

COLT—March 29, at 6 Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N. W., Frederick Hoare Colt, Barrister and Bencher of the Inner Temple, aged 81.

ELLIOT—March 30, at Ardington House, Wantage, Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, G.C.B., aged 89.

FORSTER—March 29, at Southsea, Jane, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Watkin Forster, of Bolt Manor, Wiltshire, aged 82.

GROSVENOR—March 27, at 6 South Street, Park Lane, the Hon. Algernon Henry Grosvenor, son of the late Lord Ebury.

HEWAT—March 28, at the Cedars, Malvern, Col. George Thomas William Hewat, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, aged 56.

HUNT—March 26, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Ellen Mary, widow of Col. James Vere Hunt, C. B., Commissary-General-in-Chief, India.

MURRAY—March 28, at Ossemley Manor, Christchurch, Hants, Major William Murray, late 97th Regt. and 10th Hussars.

ROGER—March 15, at Dalwood, Victoria, Canada, Conmissioner, Mysore Service), and grand daughter of the late J. Dunning, of Bishopstoke, Hants, Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Mysore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTH.

CASSON—April 15, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Capt. W. F. S. Casson, 37th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOIR—DUNNING—April 12, at St. Andrew's, Madras Walter Wood Moir, of Ker Thorn Hill, Dumfries, to Lilian Amy, eldest daughter of G. E. Dunning, J. P. (Asst. Excise Commissioner, Mysore Service), and grand daughter of the late J. Dunning, of Bishopstoke, Hants, Principal of H. H, the Maharajah's College, Mysore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m. ; High water, 3-8m. 4-29a., Low water, 9-29m., 11-16a.
Bombay Telephone Co., Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 4-3m., 5-45a.; Low water, 10-32m.
Anjuman-i-Islam social gathering, Anjuman Hall, 3 p.m.
Lecture at Bandora by Mr. J. Vimadalal,

NEW SOLICITORS.—Out of some forty articled clerks who appeared at the recent examination for the office of Solicitor of the High Court, the following two were declared yesterday to have passed the examination :—Messrs. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakhvassa and C. P. D'Cunha.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The St Mary's College Band will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Jaeger's Lust — Czech
Selection	La Sonnambula — Bellini
Barn-Dance	The Dusky Minstrel — Burns
Valse	Dolores — Waldteufel
Song	From the Fulness of the Heart — Franke
Galop	Flick and Flack — Hertel

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandain, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day :—

March of the Peers	From Iolanthe — Sullivan
Overture	Giovana D'Arco — Verdi
Palaces De Concert	
Pizzo e Solo	Loisean Du Bois — Theire
Reminiscences of	All Nations — Godfrey
Valse	Nannes Rosen — Berger
Selection	The Belle of New York — Kerker
Two Step	A Coon Band Contest — Pryor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Marche Lorraine	Ganne
Overture	La Dame Blanche — Bolldieu
Selection	Rip Van Winkle — Planquette
Valse	Tout Paris — Waldteufel
Selection from the New Opera	Amasis — Faraday
The Angels' Serenade	Braga
Court Gavotte	Fliege

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Summer Vacation of the Bombay High Court begins on 22nd inst. and ends on June 9th, both days inclusive. The Courts re-open on 10th June. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton will be the Vacation Judges : The former Judge will be in Bombay from 22nd April to 15th May inclusive; the latter, during the remaining part of the Vacation, Justice Davar will preside in the Insolvency Court on the 1st and the 15th May ; he will, after finishing the work of the Court, dispose of urgent Chamber-work. On 5th June, Justice Heaton will preside in the Insolvency Court, and then dispose of urgent Chamber-work.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Last dear link of Childhood
Must you go ?
I know the great world scorns
My castles in the air.
Alas it seems as though
Lachesis' hand
Such beauties could not spare.

To shut the big world out
A little time,
To be in peace, to dream—
Ah ! these were pleasures rare.
But Earth deems it a crime
If one prefer
To live up in the air.

Were it vouchsafed to us
In hours of grief,
Days of desolation
Or long dull years of care,
Then might we turn, perchance,
And find relief
Within those castles in the air.

R. H.

CAGE BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could any reader kindly oblige me with a list of about twenty small Indian Birds, which would live amicably in a small aviary.

For instance Java sparrows, Rice birds, Love birds, Bengalese. Further, is there a book published bearing on this subject ?—Yours, &c.,

A. C.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POLICEMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Police Discipline and Government.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment on a reference made by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Atmaram Jivajee, Police Constable 1062. H. who was charged before the magistrate, in that he being a Police officer on the 4th instant, wilfully attended a meeting of members of the Police Force without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, knowing that the latter had issued an order forbidding such act, which order it was his duty as a Police Officer to obey ; and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under section 18 of the Bombay Act 4 of 1902. Their Lordships also disposed of an appeal by Government in the case of another policeman, who was acquitted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of a similar offence. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said section 12, clause (*a*) of the Bombay City Police Act, under which the order in dispute purported to have been issued, invested the Commissioner of Police with authority to issue "such orders as he may deem expedient." relating among other objects, to the "discipline and general government" of the Bombay Police Force. The words "as he may deem expedient" give the Commissioner a wide discretion, which is in express words limited by but two restrictions. First, any order he issues is subject to the control of the Governor in Council ; and secondly, the order must relate to discipline and general government of the Force. If it so relates, it is a lawful order, and the only authority that can in that case interfere with the Commissioner's discretion is the Governor in Council. Whether an order of the kind now in question relates to "discipline and general government of this Force must be determined with reference to the language of the section itself ; and where that language is ambiguous, with reference to the scheme and policy of the Act apparent from other sections and the relation in which every member of the Police Force, subordinate to the Commissioner, stands towards him so far as

NOTE

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Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.

Description:

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

"LAND REVENUE IN BRITISH INDIA."

A NEW edition of B. H. Baden-Powell's smaller work under this title has just been published by the Oxford press, and should be of the greatest service to all those who, either from pleasure or duty, seek an acquaintance with this intricate subject. The volume is handy and workmanlike. It contains a useful index and a sketch map of India showing the areas under the different kinds of land revenue settlements. The first and smaller part of the book is devoted to the general conception of the land revenue, while the second supplies a more exhaustive account of the different land tenures and land revenue systems in vogue. At the outset the student is saved from reference to other books by the presentment of the necessary preliminary information about geography, soils and irrigation; similarly he is supplied with a good summary of the provincial and district organisations with reference to the Land Revenue Administration. In many provinces the officers of the local subdivisions—the *tahsil* or *taluka* and the village—can be identified with those existing under the Mogul Imperial system, which again was derived from the old Hindu State organisation "as it still exists in Native States, and as it is traceable in the "Laws of Manu" and other Sanskrit writings." Names both of administrative units and of officers have, of course, changed. Thus the original *pargana* has dropped out of use as too small for modern requirements, and it is only in Bombay that the old *pargana* is frequently conterminous with the modern *taluka*. But whatever changes have taken place the village headman and the accountant—the *patwari* or *kulkarni* in Bombay—has remained, and the latter is the really important functionary in a village or circle. "Village headmen and watchmen have their duties and their responsiblity, but on the *patwari's* efficiency and on his record and statistics being really correct—and in accord with existing facts—depends almost the whole of the Revenue management, present and future." In the fourth chapter of Part I. we have an interesting inquiry into the nature of the land revenue, rendered doubly valuable, because it involves some historical account of the growth of the present system and its relation to the systems which have gone before. As is well known the land revenue has formed a standing feature of Indian administration from very remote antiquity. It is mentioned as a thing long known and established in the "Laws of Manu."

But in these times, and indeed up to the Mogul period, it was paid in kind. The average rate in pre-Muslim times is hard to fix because it doubtless varied with the needs and character of the Ruler, if not in accordance with the circumstances of the cultivators. In the times of Manu, i.e., probably before the Christian era, one-sixth seems to have been regarded as the ideal rate. But warfare was so constant in what is known as the Puranic Age, say from the fourth or fifth century A.D., until the advent of the Muslims, that one-fourth became a common rate and as much as one-half was frequently exacted. The Mogul Emperors fixed one-third as a fair rate. It is often asserted by agitators, sometimes even by cultured writers, that the British Government exacts a heavier toll from the land than was customary in the good old times. But in a matter of this kind, where the method of assessment is so absolutely dissimilar, it is only too easy to juggle with figures or to honestly misunderstand them. The revenue is of course no longer calculated on the gross produce, but an average of 50 per cent. is levied on the net produce. "To find this out the gross produce is first ascertained and valued at average prices; the costs of cultivation, etc., are then deducted and half the balance is taken as Revenue." As a rule—allowing for variations in the cost of cultivation, the half of the net produce does not work out at more than three-sixteenths of the gross, which, it will be seen, is a fraction more than the sixth recommended by Manu but considerably less than the usual rate of later Hindu and of Mohammedan times. Not only does the cultivator pay less than he used to do, but he gets more for his money, a more efficient government, greater protection against calamities and enemies, and a more continued peace.

It was Akbar with the assistance of his Hindu Minister, Raja Todarmal who first undertook assessments on a large scale. The debt which British administrators owe to him may be realised from this following passage which we excerpt from Keene's *History of India*. "There was to be an accurate record of each landholder's rights and liabilities. Easy means of complaint against undue exactions were provided, with due provision for the punishment of offenders. The number of petty officials was reduced by one half. Advances of money and seed were available; arrears were remitted when remission was required. Collectors were called upon for yearly reports; and monthly returns were submitted to the Exchequer; special narratives being required in the case of special calamities, hail, flood or drought. The collections were made four times in the year; and care had to be taken that there were no balances outstanding at the end of that period. It is hardly too much to say that this system contained the germs of the successful revenue-systems of modern India." But between Akbar's death and the British conquest a new factor had come into being, a body of revenue farmers known either as zemindars or talukdars. Sometimes these farmers were depressed local rajas or jagirdars who were made responsible for the revenue by an enfeebled central government; in other places they were simply revenue officers who established after several generations a territorial hold upon the land and succeeded very largely in obliterating the proprietary rights of the original holders. This was of course what happened in Bengal before the East India Company took over the administration of the province in 1772. The current English idea of landlordism, added to the extreme difficulties of the situation, led to the full recognition of the Bengal zemindars' rights which, after one decennial settlement had been made, were recognised in perpetuity by what is known as the Permanent Settlement. This much abused and much discussed measure was repugnant to Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth), who was without comparison the greatest authority on the Revenue system at that time. Shore and most of the Civil Servants approved of conferring a landlord estate upon the zemindars, thinking that a recognition of facts was the wisest course, but Sir John brought forward arguments against a permanent settlement which have never been really answered. The interest of the Government and therefore of the general taxpaying community would have been more efficiently conserved had all right to a share in the increment not been thrust away by the State at a single *coup*, and yet the security of the landlords' titles, which seems to have been Cornwallis' prevailing motive, need not have been invalidated. We had intended to give some outline of the three main systems of land tenure in India, each of which is admirably described and analysed by the lamented author of this book, but space prevents us. The three systems are the single landlord or zemindari system, prevalent, e.g., in Bengal, the ryotwari system as found in Madras and Bombay, and the joint proprietorship of a village or larger unit—the village community system in fact—established in Upper India. The latter, so popularised by Maine, is of course the most interesting, but jurists like Maine went wrong when they supposed that this form of tenure was the most ancient. There is plenty of evidence to show that the joint landlord system was super-imposed upon some kind of ryotwari system, and in very much the same way as individual zemindars or talukdars acquired their proprietary rights. This subject is well dealt with by our author under the head of "The Village" in the second chapter of Part II. For this as also for some account of the methods employed by Government to carry out Settlements and collect the revenue, we must perforce refer our readers to the book direct. From beginning to end it will well repay perusal.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

THOUGH the Chancellor of the Exchequer has this year, as last, a surplus of over three millions, he proposes no general reduction of taxation—a fact which will not commend itself to the representatives of Labour. The rebate of three-pence in the £ off the shilling income-tax on salaries under two thousand pounds is a concession, but one which need not have been made on salaries exceeding three hundred a year. The readjustment of Death duties is undoubtedly a fair thing; and as has been remarked at Home, it is a Middle Class Budget, for it aims at relieving that section of the people in preference to any other. We might reasonably have expected a reduction of the tea-duty, especially as lowering it from sixpence to five pence for a portion only of last year led to increased consumption, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer aims at reducing the National Debt and introducing a system of Old Age Pensions, so long contemplated and favourably discussed by both sides of the House. The amount to be devoted to the service of the Debt etc., will probably be the same as in 1906-7, i.e., £ 31,845,000, so that the total expenditure for 1907-8 may be put down roughly at £141,250,000. On the basis of the existing taxation the revenue for the coming year would probably equal that of the year just expired. The financial year 1906-7 was quite an exceptional one in one respect—the number of millionaires or possessors of large estates who have died. It is highly improbable that the same circumstances will obtain in the current year. There will be also a loss of revenue owing to the removal of the coal tax, while a similar cause in the case of the tea duty will still further reduce the national income. But there is each year a natural and calculable increase in the revenue due to the growth of population and wealth, while the good trade of the past year appears likely to continue, and the prosperity of the past year will be reflected in the income tax returns of the next twelve months.

THE OUTLOOK IN AMERICAN COTTON.

LANCASHIRE is looking anxiously towards America, for New York is engaged in a keen controversy as to the size of the cotton crop. Some are inclined to the view that there is considerably more than the bull estimate of from thirteen to thirteen and a quarter million bales, and this despite the heavy drought in Texas. The reason is at first hard to see but it is explained that through the drought much land, formerly given up to corn, is to be laid down with cotton so that the area in the State has grown enormously. All reports go to show that a good deal of damage has been done to winter wheat in Texas through the ravages of the so-called green bug, a fact which will cause the land affected to be planted with cotton. Impartial testimony shows, too, that the shipments of fertilisers to southern points have been of late much larger, and so far as can now be seen the acreage will be greatly increased, especially west of the Mississippi river. The present high price is practically a bounty offered to the farmers of the South to raise as much cotton as possible, cotton associations and their proclamations to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, it has latterly been stated in private advices from the South that these organisations will make no effort to have the area reduced. In brief the present crop, to all appearances, is ample to meet all demands. As regards the next crop, however, matters are uncertain. All that can be said is that a big acreage will be planted and that on the reports received, the season is well advanced. General opinion, however, is that there will not be a large surplus from the present crop and unless really good returns are made in the near future a great increase in price is inevitable.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE DEATH DUTIES.

MR. ASQUITH will go down to posterity as amongst the greatest of the Chancellors. One feature in his first Budget has stamped him as a statesman,—his determination to get a little more out of the estates of dead millionaires. Mr. Asquith cannot of course claim to be statued in the same niche with Sir William Harcourt, the last Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invented the graduated Death Duties and to whom the people of England will ever owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. But it is thirteen years since England had a a Liberal Chancellor, and no Conservative Budgettist has ever been expected to increase the Death Duties. Nor have Sir William Harcourt's Conservative successors in the Chancellorship done so. During the best of the last thirteen years the Premier was a landed proprietor who knew that at his death his son-and-heir would be seriously put to it to pay the duties which the State would exact from him. Lord Salisbury was not the man, however, to allow his personal domestic affairs to interfere with his duty to the State, but his son's position at his death in regard to his Hertfordshire and Wiltshire estates was a permanent illustration of how hardly the Harcourt duties press upon the heirs of ancestral properties even when the gross value of their estates is represented in hundreds of thousands. Hence it was hardly likely that Lord Salisbury's Chancellors would do anything to increase the "burden" which was Sir William Harcourt's splendid bequest to their and his own caste. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sir William Harcourt's own Oxfordshire estates of Newnham Harcourt suffred as heavily as any landed properties in the country from the Death Duties, for they paid the duties three times in ten years. So if Mr. Asquith can claim no credit as an innovator, he will at least earn the good will of the vast majority of the tax-paying public of England for following so closely in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and endeavouring to relieve the burden of the middle and lower classes by squeezing a little more from the very rich. Now, as to the present and future incidence of the Death Duties. Since Sir William Harcourt's memorable '94 Budget, or rather, under the Finance Act of that year, an estate of £150,000 has paid £6 per cent. in estate duty. Under Mr. Asquith's Budget the sum is now to be £10 per cent. upon an estate of the value of 150,000 up to one million.

Now, greatly as we recognise the courage of Mr. Asquith in totalling up the duties upon the estates of the very rich, we think he might have graduated it a little higher between, say, estates of £500,000 and a million. As we pointed out in these columns a few days ago Mr. Asquith has been the most fortunate Chancellor on record in regard to estate duties, a dozen millionaires having died or their wills having come in for probate within his period of office. No previous Chancellor has had so forcibly brought to his mind the enormous extent of the cornered wealth of England. And the millionaire estate is not generally of that kind which entails a kind of penury upon the owner of baronial acres. The heirs, for instance, of Mr. Carnegie will have no difficulty in raising a few hundreds of thousands as death duties upon his estate when the time comes. Their domicile has few ancestral memories which make it dear to their hearts. Such places as Fyvie Castle, Skibo Castle and Balmacaan are merely the show places of men who have returned to the land of their birth full of years and money but who can never feel that bond of union between themselves and their broad acres that is as the breath of life to the Cecils of Hathfield, or of "Burleigh House" by Stamford Town," by Cavendishes of Bolsover; Brookes of Warwick, Fitzmaurices of Kerry, Capell of Cassiobury and other great families who would rather be plunged into penury than sell one pale of their ancestral soil. To these men the Harcourt death duties are considered a veritable curse. They should rather be regarded as a chastening influence. The Duke of Rutland, for instance, has already shut up Belvoir Castle and has let the vast shootings to a rich manufacturer, and though he doubtless feels the hardship of having to find a sum of £30,000 a year for a considerable period as death duties, he should regard it as the pleasurable prerogative attaching to accident of high birth. On the other hand none of the ancestral sentiment attaches to the estates of men like Sir Charles Tennant (Mr. Asquith's late father-in-law, by the bye) who a few months ago left over three millions, nor to the estates of Mr. Alfred Beit, Mr. T. V. Smith, Mr. G. Halfield, Senator Fulford, Mr. Steinkopff, Mr. Sturdy, Mr. Herring, Mr. Raphael, Mrs. Sam Lewis, Mr. Loeffler and Mr. Whiteley, all of whom were millionaires whose estates fell to Mr. Asquith for dissection during the past year. So that it is rather surprising that when he was increasing the estate duty on estates of from 150,000 to a million, Mr. Asquith did not bring about a further graduation in estates of the value of £500,000 to a million. But that Mr. Asquith will be regarded as a fit wearer of Sir William Harcourt's mantle there can be no shadow of doubt.

THE P. and O. s. s. *Malta*, with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

SIR F. R. UPCOTT, who is at present at Delhi, goes on to Peshawar and Quetta before going up to Simla at the end of the month.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur arrived by the Ahmedabad Mail yesterday morning, accompanied with his nephew Subba Safderkhan, Honorary A. D. C., and 12 followers, and is staying at Watson's Hotel.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 1 p.m. to-day, to announce the assumption of the Hon'ble Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., of his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

FROM the 6th to the 12th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 280 Hindus and 40 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 337. The death-rate was 54·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox 1, fevers 92, bowel complaints 62, and other causes 182.

YESTERDAY morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the cases of the two Bombay Policemen. One was a reference from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to which the Judges replied in the affirmative, holding that Atmaram Jivaji, Policeman No. 1062 R., had infringed the provisions of City Police Act, by attending a meeting of policemen held on the 4th instant, despite the Commissioner's prohibitory order promulgated under the Act; and he was therefore liable to punishment. In the case of the other policeman, Atmaram Govind, Policeman No. 847D., the Second Presidency Magistrate's order of acquital was set aside by their Lordships, who, in consideration of this being a test case, convicted the man, and fined him only one rupee, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Rev. W. M. Bellamy, rector of St. Giles, Colchester, was digging recently in the rectory grounds when his spade stuck something hard. Continuing his work he found a vault, 10ft. deep, at the bottom of which were two skulls and a number of human bones. The existence of the vault in the grounds was unknown.

MESSRS. ALLSOPP have dismissed a number of clerks, and notified that applications would be received from girls to fill their places. This is the first known instance of women clerks appearing at a brewery desk, and Mr. Stewart, the chairman of Allsopps, states that if the departure proves successful the principle of girl labour might be extended.

WRITING to the "Field," a correspondent says that, when passing a farmyard recently, he saw the ducks catching and eating swallows. One duck was swimming in the pond and caught a swallow skimming the water close to it. With considerable struggling and holding the swallow under water the duck ate the bird. Another duck that was on soft mud also caught a swallow, and eventually ate it, only after a longer struggle, as it could not hold the swallow under water.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Socialist Congresses.

SIR JAMES MACKAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The arrival of a number of the Colonial representatives and the near approach of the Conference has caused a revival of the fiscal agitation in a somewhat acute form and while the Government are being charged by Tariff Reformers with trying to nobble the visiting Premiers "in the interests of the Radical party" the supporters of the Ministry accuse the other side of exhibiting a feverish anxiety to use the occasion to embarrass the party in office. Surely, however, the legitimate function of the Opposition is to embarrass the Government and my sympathies are not with the Government but with the Premiers. Their position is an extremely difficult and delicate one and how they are to attend all these banquets that have been and are being organised for them without giving offence to one side by saying too little or to the other side by saying too much passes my comprehension. I do not wonder that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was at first reluctant to come. His case is peculiarly awkward for although he agrees with all the other Colonial Premiers that preference would be a good thing for the Empire he disagrees with them in the desire to convert the Colonial Conference into an Imperial Conference, fearing that it may mean dragging Canada into the vortex of militarism, to use his favourite phrase. It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin who so far has not proved a very satisfactory Colonial Secretary will rise to the occasion and that the Conference may not end in creating a breach between the mother and daughter countries, as some pessimistically inclined people seem to fear.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSES.

Some of us would have been glad of a respite from politics at this holiday season, but that rare pleasure has been denied to us by the new forces in our political life. Both the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labour party have been holding their annual congresses this week, the former at Carlisle and the latter at Derby. Indeed the Social Democrats, much to the displeasure of the quiet good people of the Northern Cathedral city began their meetings on Good Friday, thereby showing their characteristic disregard for convention and for the feelings of people who do not share their intransigeantism. The I. L. P. with more decency did not commence their proceedings until Saturday The main feature of the Carlisle gathering was the fierce hostility displayed throughout towards Mr. John Burns who was variously described as the "Right Hon. Renegade," the "Wrong Hon. Gentleman," and accused of having made the most insulting speech to the working classes that had ever been made in the House of Commons. He was also attacked at Derby, one speaker saying of the President of the Local Government Board that while he had set out with the intention of permeating the Liberal party with the principles of Socialism he had, as was usual in such cases, become saturated with Liberal cant. Lord Rosebery was, for a wonder, left alone by the Social Democrats but he was not spared at the other show. For example, the President (Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.), who although better educated than some of his colleagues, does not on occasion disdain to use claptrap vent for the "late Liberal Premier," as he called him, for having described the programme of the Labour party as one of confiscation. "When," said Mr. Macdonald, "those moral criticisms were made by one who represented the interests of landlords, on the one hand, and of Jewish financiers on the other, one regretted that the critic did not apply his maxims and his conscience to himself and his class in the first instance. In the course of time landlords had stolen commons, they had stolen wayside pastures, they had stolen public paths, they had stolen public rights of access to mountains and rivers, they had stolen educational endowments. If they were rich to-day, it was because they had violated every moral canon of property, when property happened to belong to other people. How one regretted that moral principles regarding property were not both preached and practised by Lord Rosebery's kind a century or so ago. What a different country Great Britain would be if Lord Rosebery had lived 200 years ago and had preached and practised honesty. Mr. Macdonald, in conclusion, declared that the interests and prejudices to which Lord Rosebery addressed himself were never more powerful than they were to-day; but the Labour party's successes had frightened those interests, who were leaving no stone unturned to defeat them. It might have been expected that after the recent Municipal elections not only in London but in the provinces the Socialists would have sung small on this occasion, but one would have supposed, if he had not known to the contrary, that they were carrying everything before them instead of being, for the time being at any rate, decidedly on the down grade. The Social democrats through their Executive Committee even reported that there was nothing whatever for them to regret in the defeat of the Progressives in London. "They manipulated the genuine Socialist feeling that was in evidence when the London County Council came into existence to bolster up the Liberal Party under another name, with no intention whatever of carrying out in the Government of London the principles which they professed." Some people think that they carried out too much the principles which they proposed and that if they had been less Socialistically inclined the result of the recent election might have been different.

RAYNER'S REPRIEVE.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Pierron, the solicitor who had charge of the defence of the murderer of Mr. Whiteley, was in his office dealing with the petitions that were pouring in from those who wished his wretched client's life to be spared—it is said that the petitioners number nearly half a million and I can well believe it—when he was rung up on the telephone. He was surrounded by busy helpers including Miss Knowles, one of the aunts of Mrs. Rayner. The call was from a news agency who inquired if it was true that the convict had been reprieved. Mr. Pierron had heard nothing and was not expecting to hear anything for several days. He did not believe the report, but to make sure telephoned to the Home Office to inquire. "We cannot say anything over the telephone" was the reply. This sounded encouraging and Mr. Pierron decided to pursue his inquiries. "It would be an advantage for us to know," he said, "if it is true. We are just about to send out batches of hundreds of petitions, and the stamps represent a considerable sum. If we knew the reprieve had been granted the stamps could be saved." The answer to this was, "You had better save your stamps." In a short time the news-vendors with the late editions of the evening papers were bawling out "Fate of Rayner." Mr. Gladstone, it turned out, without wanting to receive the petitions had decided that the man should not hang. "In view of all the circumstances," ran the official announcement, "he had felt warranted in advising his Majesty to respite the capital sentence with a view to its commutation to penal servitude for life." Penal servitude for life, I may observe in passing, means penal servitude for twenty years at the outside. That this decision was unanticipated by the public generally, cannot, I think, be doubted. Indeed, how could it be otherwise when one recollected the terms in which the prisoner was addressed by the Lord Chief Justice. "I cannot" said Lord Alverstone, hold out to you the slightest hope that the sentence of the law will not be carried into effect, and I call on you most earnestly to spend the time that may be allowed to you in earnest communion with your Maker." Nevertheless, many thousands who had no thought of signing the petition for reprieve and who strongly disapproved of what has been called the noisy clamour of the correspondence columns, were relieved by Mr. Gladstone's clemency and that, as the *Tribune* put it, they have enjoyed their holiday the better because the Home Secretary saw his way to a merciful decision "in harmony with the spirit of Easter." It is rather absurd to declare as some excitable are declaring that the reprieve of Rayner means the abolition of capital punishment and until Mr. Gladstone has had an opportunity of giving an explanation of his action, I for one shall decline to believe that it definitely proves the supremacy of public opinion in the modern State. If I might hazard a guess I should say that what influenced Mr. Gladstone as much as anything—perhaps more than anything—was a document signed William Cremin, L. R., C. S. I. and L. M., and communicated to the Home Office after the trial. The document reads as follows:—"I, the medical man in charge of Mrs. Rayner, the wife of Horace George Rayner, certify that, in my opinion, unless her husband is immediately reprieved, neither she nor the child will survive the coming confinement." Of course all convictions for crime and especially the greatest of all crimes means, as I once heard a living Judge of great eminence say, a tragedy at home, and this cannot always be considered. But how many men of ordinary humane feelings, had they been in Mr. Gladstone's place, would have shown hesitation after receiving such a communication as that I have just quoted? One may say that and yet feel sympathy with the indignation expressed by that great expert in criminal trials, Sir George in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Mail*. "I am shocked" says the eminent solicitor "at the decision of the Home Secretary. It practically amounts to the abolition of capital punishment. Here was a man, a perfect stranger to Mr. Whiteley, who knew a secret in his life of twenty years ago. He obtains admission to his room by fraud, attempts to blackmail him, and upon his refusal to submit to blackmail murders him The Home Secretary considers that under the circumstances the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the Lord Chief Justice of England should be set aside and the prisoner reprieved. This is a great victory for blackmailers and murderers. The prisoner will be released at the age of forty-seven or earlier, and I do hope that Mr. Gladstone has taken some measures for the protection of Mr. Whiteley's children. What is to prevent the prisoner on his release from prison visiting the children of Mr. Whiteley, demanding blackmail from them, and, upon refusal, murdering one or more of them?" Although this case will not be the means of abolishing capital punishment, it may help on the movement to relieve the Home Secretary of the extremely painful responsibility which he now has to discharge. The present practice dates from the earlier part of the late reign. Formerly petitions for reprieve were heard by the King in Council, and Lord Melbourne had the duty transferred to the Home Secretary in order to spare the girl-Queen the revolting details so frequently associated with murder cases. The best opinion is that the prerogative should not be restored to the King in Council but in all such matters the duty of revising these sentences should be carried out by what the *Daily Telegraph*, a strong advocate for this change, calls a strong carefully-constituted Court of Criminal Appeal.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The London Correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian*, on Wednesday, contained the following :—

"The term for which Sir James Mackay was appointed a member of the Council of India expires towards the end of this month and the press of Calcutta recommends that he should be succeeded by Mr. David Yule, a man of considerable ability, wide business knowledge and long Indian experience. Mr. Yule would make an excellent representative of the commercial community, but there is some expectation here that Sir James Mackay may be reappointed. From its foundation in 1858, to 1869, members of the Council of India were chosen for life and could not be removed except upon an address of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's first Government did away with this inconvenient state of things by passing a bill which fixed a time limit of ten years. The statute however permits reappointment for five years 'for special reasons of public advantage, which reasons shall be set forth in a Minute signed by the said Secretary of State and laid before the Houses of Parliament.' The advantages arising from the introduction of new blood into a body like the India Council are obvious and I believe that in the thirty-eight years that have elapsed since the Act above-mentioned became law there have been only four reappointments, some people hold that the same necessity does not exist in the case of the two gentlemen specially chosen for their financial and commercial standing, and it will be remembered that the late Mr. Betram Currie was reappointed by Lord Cross. Mr. Currie's successor, Mr. F. C. Le Marchant, and Sir J. Mackay's immediate predecessor, Mr. R. Hardie, however, only served ten years."

With regard to what the writer says about reappointing a Financial or Commercial member it may be interesting to recall a remark made by the Duke of Argyll, when the alteration took place in 1869. As Secretary of State the Duke had charge of the Bill and in one of the debates in the House of Lords, while the measure was under consideration, he observed: "It is unquestionably the fact that at the end of 10 years, if you introduce younguen into the Council, you will be obliged to part with the services of some individuals who may be even better for the purposes of the Council than when they were first introduced into it." In those days, however, the Council was larger than it is now, and of the fifteen members of which it was then composed seven might be persons who possessed no Indian experience at all. This, of course, was due to the fact that when the new regime was instituted the Directors of the East India Company insisted that the Council should be partly elective; and they carried their point. Until the Act of 1869 seven of the members were accordingly co-opted and others besides "Old Indians" were eligible for election. We are so accustomed to members of Council being appointed by the Crown upon the advice of the Secretary of State, that it seems strange that any other system should have prevailed. Still more curious is the fact that the Duke of Argyll's Bill, as originally framed, did not contemplate any interference with the principle of election. Its abolition was carried in the House of Lords against the Government of the day, who went to a division and were beaten by a substantial majority. I suppose that forty years ago Liberals attached more weight to the hereditary branch of the Legislature then they do in these democratic times; at any rate, the amendment was quietly accepted and incorporated in the Bill before it was sent down to the House of Commons. Previous to '69, retiring members of the Council were entitled to a pension of £500 a year and this was not done away with without serious misgivings on the part of some people. *Per contra* the Government were asked to increase the pay of members to £150 and the late Lord Salisbury indulged in the following lament :—"I fear you will not be able," he said, "to obtain the best advice India can offer, for a salary of £120 which must terminate at the expiration of ten years. No one will give up a lucrative appointment or the prospect of it for such a salary and you will therefore be driven, I am afraid, to the selection of an inferior class of men." Palmerston apparently did not place quite the same value on expert counsel, for his idea—though I do not think he ever proposed it to Parliament—was to have a Secretary of State without any Council at all! We have heard a similar plan suggested in recent years, but the recommendation emanated from friends of the permanent officials at the India Office. They argued, with some reason it must be confessed, that if the departmental Secretaryships in Whitehall were given to the same class of men who form the Council, as happens sometimes, then the latter became the fifth wheel of the coach. At present three of the six Correspondence Departments, as they are called, are presided over by ex-Indian officials who might conceivably be members of Council. Occasionally, as in the case of Sir Stuart Bayley, Sir Philip Hutchins and Sir Willian Lee-Warner, a Secretaryship at the India Office has been a stepping stone to the Council.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Up to the present no fewer than 15 members, three of whom are Conservatives, have handed in amendments to Mr. Dickinson's Bill which it will be remembered was prevented from going to a second reading some weeks ago by the refusal of the Speaker to closure the indefatigable Mr. Rees. Five of the amendments are to the effect that the measure "be read a second time upon this day six months." Mr. Levy one of the Liberal representatives of Lincolnshire proposes to ask the House to affirm that no alteration in the laws of franchise will be acceptable to the electorate which fails to provide a single vote for every adult British subject resident in the United Kingdom other than those confined in prisons and lunatic asylums. Mr. Cremer, the Liberal Lab, will submit that the Bill should be rejected on the ground that "only a small minority of women have evinced any desire to possess the Parliamentary franchise."

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BUDGET.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS.

Great Income Tax Modifications.

GRADUATING DEATH DUTIES.

HUGE REDUCTION IN THE DEBT.

TEA DUTY UNALTERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The tax on Tea remains unchanged. General taxation is undiminished.

Mr. Asquith, in introducing the Budget, stated that the estimated available surplus for 1907-08 is £3,233,000.

He proposes no diminution in taxation, but allows a rebate of three-pence in the pound upon earned incomes, when the total income does not exceed £2,000.

The Budget re-adjusts the Death-Duties, increasing the taxation of estates over £150,000.

£1,500,000 are invested in a Sinking Fund, which is ear-marked for the formation of an Old Age Pension Fund.

LATER.

Further details respecting the Budget show that the Surplus revenue for 1906-07 amounts to £5,399,000 which will be devoted to the reduction of the National Debt.

The Surplus is due mainly to the Estate and Coal duties.

The reduction in the Tea duty led to the consumption of an additional 4,500,000 lbs. The Revenue derived from the taxation of Alcohol exceeded the estimate by £150,000.

The estimated Expenditure for 1907-08 is £140,757,000.

The Revenue, on the basis of existing taxation, is estimated at £1,44,190,000 Necessitous Schools will require £200,000, leaving an available surplus of £3,238,000.

Mr. Asquith insisted on the necessity of reinstating and improving the National Credit.

A further reduction of the National Debt was, he said, the paramount necessity, but beyond that there was the necessity for Social reform. The Government intended before next session to lay the foundation of a system of Old Age Pensions.

"Having in view," he said "the strengthening of the National Credit and the creation of a fund for Social Reform, we cannot do anything involving a permanent diminution of revenue. Free Trade is the bread of our life, and there can be no Social Reform without it."

Mr. Asquith added that he was convinced that a further reduction in the Tea Duty would not benefit the consumer.

The present incidence of the Income Tax was unfair, and he proposed to allow a rebate of three pence in the pound on earned incomes, when the total income from all sources did not exceed £2,000 This involves a loss of revenue of £2,000,000.

He also proposed to modify the Death Duties. The duties on Estates of under £150,000 will remain unchanged, but from £150,000 up to £1,000,000 the duties will be graduated up to 10 per cent. Estates of £2,000,000 will pay 14 per cent. on the second million. It is estimated that this will bring in £600,000.

Mr. Asquith proposes to keep £333,000 in hand. He proposed to invest £1,500,000 this year in a Sinking Fund, to be ear-marked next year for Old Age Pensions.

During the year the National Debt will be reduced by nearly £15,000,000.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The House of Commons has agreed to the resolution for continuing the Tea Duty.

The Budget as a whole has been favourably received. It is described as a Middle Class Budget, though the Unionists protest against the shilling income-tax being regarded as a permanent impost.

Mr. Keir Hardie said he was disappointed in the Budget, which would deprive the Government of the support of the workers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

A Special cablegram to the *Statesman*, dated London, April 18th, states that Mr. Asquith introduced his Budget this afternoon. He announced that there will be no remission in the Tea Duty, Sugar Tax or the Income Tax. In the latter, however, there will be a differentiation between earned incomes and property, the former, when under £2,000, taking a reduction of three-pence.

INDIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY.

Scope and Personnel of Committee.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. John Bryce, said "the Committee of Enquiry on Indian Railways will begin work very shortly. It will enquire as to the sufficiency of the amounts allotted for railway construction and equipment, the method of raising and applying further amounts, and as to the system under which the Railway Board now works.

The Committee will consist of Sir James Mackay (Chairman) Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. Abrahams, representing the India Office, Sir David Barbour, and Sir Walter Lawrence, representing the Railway Companies.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

European Recruiting Essential.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Mr. Morley, in reply to Mr. McCallum, said that the Indian Educational Service, as distinguished from the Provincial Service, was intended to supply what was at present considered to be the minimum of European appointments necessary to ensure due progress being made in Education in India. It was therefore intended to be recruited mainly from Europeans, and must, for the present, continue to be so recruited.

THE police of Cleveland, Ohio, have trained a bulldog to help them in trapping the scorching motorist. The dog has a great turn of speed, of which a test was made the other day. A course was laid out and the animal was sent in pursuit of a passing motor car. It was found that the brute had a running average of thirty-three miles an hour. The next day the dog was sent after speed-defying motorists, and those he could not overtake were arrested.—By whom?

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Settling the Future States.

QUADRENNIAL MEETINGS PROPOSED.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

It is understood that all the Premiers, except Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha, who have made reservations, have favoured the idea of periodical Conferences.

Lord Elgin has drafted a compromise resolution, which will be discussed on Saturday. It provides for Quadrennial Conferences and the creation of a new permanent department, presumably in the Colonial Office, to look after questions of general Imperial interest and to carry on the work between the meeting of the Conferences.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE, THE CHIEF CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Nineteen Hundred Club gave a Banquet to the Colonial Premiers at the Albert Hall. A record gathering including many Unionist Peers and distinguished people was present.

Mr. Balfour, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Chamberlain in which he said that he was convinced that the Colonial Conference would mark a great step in the Union of the Empire. No movement had made more rapid progress and he was in no way affected by temporary discouragement.

Sir W. Laurier, Mr. Deakin and General Botha were the chief speakers.

Sir W. Laurier said that the chief question before the Conference was Preferential Trade.

A LATE ARRIVAL.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond who will represent Newfoundland at the Colonial Conference, was delayed, and arrived to-day.

DR. JAMESON, Premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. F. K. Moor, Premier of Natal, arrived at Southampton on March 30th from South Africa. Sir William Arbuckle, Agent-General for Natal, met Mr. Moor. This is Mr. Moor's first visit to England. He is a typical British colonist, and stands 6 ft. 2 in. high.

Reuter's representative met the Prime Ministers of Cape Colony and Natal, who, with Dr. T. W. Smart, Commissioner for Railways and Public Works of Cape Colony, landed from the mail steamer *Kildonan Castle*. Dr. Jameson, who is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. B. Southern Holland, was met by some members of his family, by Mr. Slingsby Nightingale, of the Cape Agency, who travelled from London to represent Sir Thomas Fuller, the Agent-General, and by Mr. Hawksley. Directly after landing, the Cape Premier and his party motored to the New Forest.

The resolutions, which Dr. Jameson will propose at the Colonial Conference, with regard to an Imperial Council and British preference, are, *Reuter's Agency* states, as follows:—

"This conference considers necessary the organisation of a plan of imperial defence by which the contributions of each Colony should be equitably fixed and provided for. This Conference believes that, while any call to arms resulting from an attack on the empire would unquestionably meet with an enthusiastic response from the Colonies, yet it is essential to know the number of trained, equipped, and efficient men which the Colonies will undertake to make available for Imperial defence when called upon. This Conference, however, is of opinion that prior to accepting the burden an expense of such a responsibility, the Colonies would require to be represented on an Imperial Council at which questions concerning, *inter alia*, the peace of the Empire should be discussed. Seeing that the above resolutions involve considerations of the first importance to the future of the Empire, this Conference submits them to his Majesty's Government in the confident belief that they will receive the serious consideration which their character demands.

"This Conference re affirms the resolution adopted unanimously by the Colonial Conference held in London in 1902, and recognises with extreme gratification the extent to which the principle of reciprocity has been accepted by the variousColonies. This Conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon his Majesty's Government the opinion that the Continuance of such preferential treatment to the producers and manufacturers of Great Britain is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British Colonies.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of *Reuter's Agency* on the subject of the Colonial Conference, Mr Moor, the Natal Premier, said: "Natal strongly supports the policy of preferential treatment. I was one of the delegates at the Bloemfontein Customs Union Conference, which more than four years ago accepted on behalf of South Africa preference in favour of the United Kingdom and reciprocity with the Colonies. This policy was re-affirmed at the Customs Union Conference held last year in Pietermaritzburg."

CALCUTTA STREET NOISES.

Interference With Conduct of Official Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to the Corporation asking them if they can see their way to adopt any measures to mitigate the nuisance caused in the Foreign and Army Departments of the Secretariats in the Esplanade, East, by the constant roar of vehicular traffic in that street coupled with the constant clanging of tram-car bells; which renders it almost impossible for ordinary speech to be heard in the Secretariat rooms facing the road and makes conversation with numerous official visitors who have to be interviewed a matter of serious difficulty. It has been suggested that the laying down of a wood roadway in front of the Secretariat buildings would to a large extent reduce the noise which is a serious hindrance to the despatch of public business.

In response, Mr. W. C. Madge, a Commissioner, moved at the Municipal Meeting that the Corporation should consider the question of introducing wood-paving into the Calcutta roads.

SIR HERBERT RISELEY ILL WITH INFLUENZA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Sir Herbert Riseley, Home Secretary to the Government of India, states a cablegram to the *Statesman* of the 18th instant, is confined to his room with a rather severe attack of influenza.

INDIAN PLAGUE RETURNS.

Ghastly Statistics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Eighty-seven thousand cases and seventy-five thousand deaths are the ghastly totals which the Indian Plague Returns reveal for the second week in April. Punjab again heads the list with thirty-nine thousand deaths and the United Provinces follow with twenty-four thousand. Then after longer intervals come the other provinces—Bengal with seven thousand deaths; Bombay with three thousand; Central Provinces, one thousand; Rajputana, three hundred; the Jammu Province of Kashmir, two hundred and Burma two hundred, the rest of India being practically exempt at the moment from this terrible scourge.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM ITALY.

A Brief Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

King Edward met King Emmanuel on the gangway of the Yacht. The Monarch warmly embraced King Edward, after which he conversed with Signor Tittoni and others.

King Edward afterwards returned the visit on King Emmanuel's yacht, where he took lunch.

No toasts were proposed.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra then sailed, and King Emmanuel returned to Rome.

A semi-official Note has been issued in Rome, declaring that the meeting was private and quite unpolitical in character.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Their Majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Naples.

King Edward wired from Naples to King Victor Emmanuel expressing his pleasure at the meeting at Gaeta and his administration for the Italian Warships.

THE PROPOSED CLIVE MEMORIAL.

General Support Given.

FUND OPENED.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Lord Curzon writes that the responses to his appeal for the raising of a Memorial to Lord Clive give him a hope of raising not only a statue in Calcutta, but also a monument in London.

He proposes to address a separate appeal to the Indian papers.

Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Elgin, Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Ampthill, Mr. Morley, and Sir Charles Lyall are among those joining the movement.

Lord Curzon is forming a Fund Committee.

Lord Rosebery has subscribed £50 and Sir William Forwood £25.

The *Times* prints the following letter:—

Sir,—India has many monuments erected in honour of successful and popular Viceroys and others who have served her well, but I have been unable to discover any monument to Lord Clive, to whom more than any other human being, we owe our great Empire of India. Westminster Abbey contains no record of the great Soldier-Statesman.

In the by-ways of Shropshire, in the quaint little Church of Morton-Saye, the village swain sits, Sunday after Sunday, over the grave of Lord Clive—no inscription marks it, not even his name; a small brass-plate, hid away over the vestry door and scarcely legible is the only record that the remains of Robert Clive rest within its walls.

Truly, Lord Clive made India, but, in the making of it, he aroused jealousies and political enmity which, acting upon a too sensitive nature, brought him to a premature death. But should he be forgotten?

The good work which Lord Curzon did for India in every direction is, I am glad to find, gratefully recognised and appreciated by her people. Among the many excellent things he accomplished, was the preservation of her ancient monuments and historical records; and, if he had remained in office, I am sure the memory of his illustrious predecessor would not have been forgotten.

The Maidan at Calcutta would be enriched if it embraced a monument to Lord Clive; Westminster Abbey would more truly reflect all that is great and worthy in England's history, if it contained some appropriate record of Robert Clive and what he did to build up her Empire.—Yours truly,

WILLIAM B. FORWOOD,

Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Lancashire, Grand Hotel, Calcutta, Feb. 8.

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The native members of the Municipality of Alexandria abstained from attending a meeting summoned for the purpose of considering a means of honouring Lord Cromer.

Mr. Ronald Graham of the Foreign Office will accompany Sir Eldon Gorst as Secretary to the Agency in Egypt.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN CHILE.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Telegrams from New York report the occurrence of a volcanic eruption at Puyehul in Chile, which has caused enormous losses in the neighbourhood.

THE L. C. C. LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The London County Council loan has been easily covered.

SANDSTORM AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Telegrams from Port Said state that a dense sand storm is detaining all vessels.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Viscount Middleton is dead.

Viscount Middleton was the father of Mr. Brodrick, the famous ex-Secretary for War, who now becomes a member of the House of Lords. The late Viscount Middleton was a little more than seventy-seven years of age.

LORD CURZON'S INDISPOSITION.

Cause for Grave Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL 19.

Lord Curzon's condition, states a cablegram to the *Statesman* of the 18th instant, causes grave anxiety. For twelve days he has been confined to his bed at Reigate Priory with bronchitis.

It is feared that pneumonia and other complications are supervening.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

After the conclusion of the cross-examination of Sir George Arbuthnot yesterday by the Official Assignee, Mr. Chamier on behalf of the Creditors put Mr. J. H. Peebles, Chief Accountant of the late Esu, in the box. In the course of his evidence the latter said that he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he did not give any opinions to the Auditor and as to the Auditor's opinion they agreed to differ.

A CHURCH SUIT.

An Elder Disclaiming Transaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

Before Sir Charles Fox sitting on the Civil Revisional Side of the Chief Court Mr. Ginwalla Barrister-at-Law argued the case of Haji Shah Mahomed Ali versus the Revd Dr. Price and Miss Perkins. He said that his client had brought a suit before the Judge of the Court of Small Causes to recover a sum for materials supplied and work done in connection with the building of a school at Thandaung.

The present suit had been brought as a test case. Litigation had arisen under these circumstances:—The Revd. Dr. Price and Miss Perkins had signed a contract on one part with Haji Shah Mahomed Ali on the other for the building of a school at Thandaung for the Mission. Dr. Price had signed as the presiding Elder of the Burma Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his successors in office. The whole of the claim of Haji Shah Mohomed Ali, the plaintiff contractor, has been estimated at Rs. 25,000 and payment is alleged to have been refused on the ground that the contract had not been completely and satisfactorily carried out. The present suit was for work done outside the same agreement, but on the same, and now Dr. Price said he had no authority to represent the Mission and repudiated liability as Agent on behalf of the Mission. The technical objection raised by Dr. Price was that there was no defendant before the Small Cause Court, inasmuch as he did not represent the Mission.

Against this defence raised by Mr. Young for the defendants Mr. Ginwalla contended that in any case Miss Perkins and Dr. Price would be two of the numerous defendants who might be brought on the record to represent the mission and the question that remained for determination was whether the plaintiff should not have been allowed to amend his plaint so as make them all parties to the suit. Counsel repudiated the statement made by the Judge that he had refused to amend his plaint. The Judge pointed out that in Burma they are not registered as a company or incorporated as a body. Counsel replied that he did not wish to sue Dr. Price because he knew he would not be able to get anything out of him, because what he received was given him by the mission and Dr. Price rather resented Counsel's reluctance on that score. Of course, it was open to every defendant to raise even a technical defence, but this was a case in which Counsel felt ashamed to have to say that these defendants who were supposed to administer to the spiritual needs of the country that such people should have thought fit to have brought forward such a defence. If Dr. Price now said that he did not represent the Mission then Counsel did submit that Dr. Price had been giving him to understand that he had said things the reverse of the truth. Dr. Price had entered into the contract with the plaintiff and told him that he was the presiding Elder of the Mission and had every authority to do so, yet when he came into Court he took the technical standpoint that there was no defendant before the Court and got the case dismissed without going into its merits.

In answer to a question by the Judge as to whether the contract was really with Dr. Price Counsel assured the Court that it was, because he had styled himself the presiding Elder, and it will be seen from the correspondence with him that he appeared to be acting for the Church, and the school that was built was put up on the representation that he was acting for the Burma Mission of the M. E. Church.

The Judge—Why don't you sue him individually.

Counsel repeated that he did not do so because Dr. Price had no means. Further, Dr. Price was not in Rangoon. He had gone away, and plaintiff could not find him. Plaintiff has been ascertaining whether he had gone to Calcutta. Order were reserved.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Vacancies and Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The *Pioneer* says that the re appointment of Sir James Mackay to the Secretary of State's Council was certain when he was appointed Special Indian Expert to assist Mr. Morley as representative of India at the Colonial Conference now sitting. Moreover, Sir Mackay's tenure was broken by his mission to China in 1901-02.

Another seat on the India Council becomes vacant this month by the expiry of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's term of office. It is regarded as certain that his successor will be Sir Charles Rivaz.

For Military Secretary on the same Council, occasioned by the death of General Badcock, the favourite is still General Sir Alfred Gaselee.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Re-appointment during this Spring.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

It is probable that the Simla Improvement Committee which never succeeded in meeting last year will be re-appointed this Spring and will deal with the question of final disposal of such funds allotted for the improvements, as still remain available. Another question which must come up for final decision is the administration of Simla and the constitution of its Municipality. Both these matters, says the *Pioneer*, have been allowed to hang fire far too long, and whether the reason has been apathy or obstruction on the part of the Provincial Government, or of the Imperial Government; or whether it has been due to outside circumstances, beyond control of either, it is eminently disirable in the public interest that some definite settlement of Simla affairs should be arrived at without further procrastination.

CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The full Committee on the Civil Procedure Code will not meet before the 10th of June by which date its members should be all assembled in Simla.

It is hoped that it will be found possible to introduce the Bill in August. It will then be circulated for opinions on a few points of importance which may still need discussion, and finally passed in the next Winter session at the Viceroy's Council.

KODUR COLLISION CASE.

Judgment in Government Application Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

In the Kodur Railway Collision case their Lordships Justices Benson and Wallis, after hearing Mr. Powell on behalf of Government and Mr. E. B. Osborne for the counter-petitioner (Chief Guard Brindley), reserved Judgment in the case in which Government sought for enhancement of the sentence passed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Cuddappah on Chief Guard Brindley.

VECEROY'S SHOOTING PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CAMP, DEHRA, APRIL 19.

The Viceregal Shooting Party at Mohan Ghat will comprise the Viceroy, Major Fielding, D. S. O., Officiating Military Secretary; Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C.; Mr. Hope, C. S., Superintendent of the Dun; Major Watson, C. I. E., of the 2nd Gurkhas; Major Cameron, Commandant, Imperial Cadets; and Captain Keighley, Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

LATER.

After the heavy rain during the last two days, the weather is perfect to-day.

A light earthquake was felt at midnight of the 17th.

The Viceregal shoot at Mohun Ghat has been cancelled as plague is reported at that station and in the neighbouring villages of the Saharanpore district.

The abandonment of the shoot has been just as well, considering that the Mohun forests have been overshot and tiger is shy till the hot months of May and June.

The Viceroy has cancelled his departure on the 26th and will finally leave at 4 p.m. on the 22nd by train for Simla. The departure and arrival will be private. It was originally intended to motor to Saharanpore and from thence take the rails.

The Viceroy and Staff dined at the Mess with the Officers of the 2nd Gurkhas on the 17th instant.

PLAGUE RAVAGES IN LAHORE.

Closing of Educational Institutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

Plague in Lahore has produced something like a panic in Educational circles. Various schools and colleges in Lahore have been closed on account of the epidemic; the Medical College has been losed for one month, and the Government College, the Central Training College, the Normal School, the Central Model School, the Foreman Christian College, the D. A. V. College and the High School Union Academy and Mission High School, the Islamia College and High School, the Mayo School of Art, the Normal School for Women and the Victoria Girls School, the Railway Technical School, the Government School of Engineering and the Oriental College, have all been closed for a fortnight, for the present. The Law College has been closed under orders of the Chief Court, for two months.

The Lahore Municipal Committee have become uneasy too and have decided to make a bold attempt to grapple with the question of sanitation of the City.

The plague epidemic which has of late been sweeping off probably hundred of citizens a day, has shown that the conservancy arrangements of the City are both inadequate and inefficient. It is proposed to increase the number of sweepers and *Bhisties* allotted for the City from 540 to 800, and to raise their salaries per head from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem. It is further proposed to raise the number of conservancy *darogahs* (overseers) from two to four and to employ a competent Sanitary Inspector or Superintendent to supervise their work.

To cope successfully with the present epidemic the Staff of the Health Department has been strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to act as Assistant Health Officer.

It is necessary that facilities for disinfectiou should be placed at the disposal of the people as soon as a case of plague occurs.

The Committee have decided to relieve their Secretary, Mr. J. K. Mapp, of all office work and he has been directed to look personally after the sanitary arrangements of the City.

AITCHISON CHIEFS COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Prize Distribution by Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 19.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson presided at the annual Prize Distribution of the Aitchison Chiefs College in Lahore. The Principal read the report of the past year. Among the points of interest was the increase in the number of boys at school from 71 to 83. The Principal expressed his belief that the increase was due to the growing confidence among the Chiefs and leading gentlemen of the Punjab in the benefits which the College has to offer and the increase was in no way due to any remission of strictness of the rule whereby only members of the highest families are eligible for admission. The Principal stated that he would be able to provide for further education of such as wished to continue their studies after gaining their diploma for the Chiefs Colleges and though considerable difficulties would have to be met in so doing great attention is still paid to all forms of athletics to which great incentive is given by meetings with the Mayo College in Ajmere. This can now be looked upon as an annual fixture.

His Honour then addressed the company, expressing the pleasure which it gave him to attend the Aitchison College prize-giving as the first public function since his return to the Punjab. He congratulated the College on its increase of numbers which he believed to be due to the cause which the Principal had suggested. In referring to the remarks in the report with regard to Science teaching, His Honour expressed his belief in the importance of a scientific training, which brought boys more into touch with the world around them. His Honour noted with pleasure that considerable attention was paid to games of all sorts in the value of which he believed thoroughly—a sound body being as important as and, indeed, a necessary condition of a sound mind. Sir Denzil also noted that cases of overstayed leave were getting less frequent and that this was due to a feeling of honour growing up among the boys that it was not a square thing to wire to the Principal on the day on which leave expired.

In closing his address Sir Ibbetson wished the boys a happy holiday.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO ENGLAND.

Prospective Reduction.

KARACHI-TEHERAN CABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

Messrs. S. Newcome, Wilson, and Gumbley, are proceeding to Pusni in the "Patrick Stewart" today to complete the telegraph system between Karachi and Teheran, via Las Beyla, Punjgur, Bampur, Kerman, Yezd, and Ispahan. They hope to accomplish this work within five months.

This is the most important link in connection with the reduction of Telegraph rates to England, provided the long sections through Central Persia are kept intact from tribal risings.

Though there is no actual "break" or "fault" in the cables the "Patrick Stewart" is carrying some 70 miles of new cable wherewith to replace same quantity of old cable known to be in a precarious condition.

BISHOP OF LAHORE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 19.

The Bishop of Lahore leaves for Malakand today for the purpose of consecrating cemeteries. His Lordship proposes to return to Lahore on Tuesday the 23rd instant and will proceed to Simla towards the end of May, visiting Sanawar and Dagshai en route.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

COURT.

The King leaves Biarritz to-day for Toulon, whence he will go on board his yacht and sail for Cartagena.

The Queen and the Empress Marie arrived in London on Monday from Sandringham, and visited Westminster Abbey on Wednesday.

The Duke of Connaught held a review on Tuesday of the British troops of the Cairo garrison.

HOME.

Accidents.—A Croydon tramcar was upset on Easter Monday and 32 persons were injured.

Drama.—The Lyceum Theatre was reopened on Saturday with "Her Love against the World," by Walter Howard.—"The Palace of Puck," a fantastic comedy by W. J. Locke, was produced on Tuesday at the Haymarket.

Easter.—The holidays were kept in brilliant weather, enormous numbers of Londoners flocking to Hampstead-heath and other resorts.

Ireland.—Conflicts have taken place between peasants and police near Elphin.—In 1906, 36,918 emigrants left Irish ports, or 4,746 more than in 1905.—The Lord Lieutenant will preside at the opening ceremony of the Irish International Exhibition on May 4.

Labour.—The Social Democratic Federation in its annual conference at Carlisle has passed a resolution advocating the amalgamation of all organisations willing to work on a definite democratic basis for the realization of Socialism.—The Independent Labour party at Derby on Monday declared that the suffrage should immediately be extended to women on the same conditions as to men.—The Shop Assistants' Conference at Leeds, has passed a resolution in favour of compulsory closing and a 60-hour week.

Law.—The death sentence on Bayner has been commuted to penal servitude for life.—The engine-driver who was held responsible for the Arbroath express disaster has had his sentence reduced from five to three months.

Naval and Military.—The squadron which will represent our Navy at the Jamestown Exhibition, Virginia, left Plymouth on Wednesday night for the West Indies.—Lord Roberts on Tuesday inspected the cadets of Christ's Hospital at West Horsham.

Political.—The Liberals have retained the Hexham seat by the largely-reduced majority of 5,401 to 4,244.—Mr. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, has been taken into the Cabinet.—The revenue for the year ended March 31 was £144,814,000, £2,059,000 in excess of the estimate.—The Civil Service Estimates for the current year amount to £30,107,034.

Sporting.—At Kempton Park on Monday the Queen's Prize Handicap was won by Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny. At Manchester the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. Stanley Howard's Eremon. The Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race has been won by Lord Carnarvon's Carnegie.—The amateur doubles championship in racquets was won by Captain W. L. Foster and Mr. B. S. Foster, who beat Mr. H. Balfour-Bryant and Mr. P. Bramwell-Davis by four games to one.—The first Dutch hockey team to undertake an English tour have beaten Muswell Hill by four goals to one.—The two largest breaks ever made on an English billiard table were scored on Saturday by C. Dawson and T. Reece.—Mr. Balfour spoke at the opening of the West Wilts Club's new golf links on Wednesday.

The Colonial Conference.—The Premiers of Cape Colony and Natal arrived in England on Saturday. The Canadian Premier has decided to leave Ottawa in time for the Conference.—Lord Milner, in the *National Review*, favours the suggestion of giving permanence to the Conference under the title of an "Imperial Council."—The Colonial Office will submit to the Conference various important questions relating to defence.

The Estate Market.—The sales at the Mart last week amounted to £ 17,980, against £28,310 in the week preceding the Easter holiday of last year. The recorded transactions at the Mart for the past three months amount to £584,905, a decrease, compared with the first quarter of 1906, of £249,765.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Governor-General, opening an agricultural show in Sydney on Saturday, referred to the magnificent prosperity which Australia is enjoying.

Canada.—Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, was entertained by the Canadian Club in Ottawa on Monday. Sir W. Laurier said that Canadian relations with the States ought to be based on concessions, but not all on one side. Canadians valued American trade and improved relations, but that was a matter on which they would have no more pilgrimages to Washington. Mr. Bryce testified to the increasing friendship and respect felt for Canada by wiser minds in the United States.—Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, has resigned.—According to the Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, 200 cars daily are needed to remove last year's grain crop from Western Canada.—An Ontario branch of the Canadian Labour party has been organised, but without a Socialistic platform.

Lord Elgin, in a circular despatch to colonial Governors, says that retired Governors in most cases should not take a prominent part in the management of companies formed to make profit from the territories they have administered.

THE UNITED STATES.

Chicago Elections.—A Republican has been elected Mayor of Chicago. The Democrats demanded that the street railways should be taken over the municipality at once. The Republicans favoured the granting of franchises for 20 years to the companies with the option of purchase by the city on six months' notice.

Railways.—President Roosevelt will ask Congress next session for power to deal with the over-capitalization of railways. Mr. Roosevelt says he is more convinced than ever that the policy recommended by him to Congress must be carried out.—A train from New Orleans for San Francisco has been derailed near Colton California, 26 persons being killed and 100 injured.

FOREIGN.

Central America.—Nicaragua is said to be continuing a successful campaign. President Bonilla having fled, a provisional Government has been set up in Honduras.

Egypt.—Nationalist papers have charged a leading French resident with assassination because he killed (accidentally, it is believed) a native boy while shooting.—Lord Cromer, in conversation with a correspondent of the "Temps, has urged the need of tranferring to Great Britain the legislative functions now held collectively by the Powers.—The Nationalist movement is dealt with very fully by Lord Cromer in his annual report on the progress made in administrative Departments.

France.—The "Figaro" publishes what professes to be a complete analysis of the Montagnini papers, and the text of some of them. A despatch from Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val contains an alleged remark by M. Piou, president of a Catholic organization, that M. Clemenceau might be bought, but that his price would be too high. M. Clemenceau makes a scathing attack on M. Piou in reply. In a despatch to Cardinal Merry del Val of August 3, 1905, Mgr. Montagniui relates a conversation with Sir Francis Bertie.—The Chamber, after a debate on the Iena disaster, appointed a commission to investigate the state of the navy. An official report attributes the explosion to the deflagration of powder.

Germany.—In South-West Africa, Simon Kopper captain of the Franzmann Hottentots, who recently declared his readiness to surrender, has broken his word.

Morocco.—A French expeditionary force has occupied Ujda, and will organise a dispensary, a post-office, and a hospital. The troops have been well received.—The Europeans in Marakesh cannot leave their houses on account of the fanatical population; but they are guarded by troops.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that the antagonism between France and Germany is running the country.

Rumania.—The revolt seems practically ended in the greater part of the country, but not without severe encounters between insurgents and troops and great destruction of property. A system of "drives," as practised by the British in the South African war, was adopted. The outbreak is attributed to an Anarchist organization, directed in part by foreigners. The Government has promised a programme of reforms.

Russia.—Grave fears of another dissolution of the Duma, followed by a change in the electoral system, are being expressed. The Government having not abandoned its ostracism of the Constitutional Democrats, the Extreme Left has gathered strength.—After a debate on the relief of the unemployed, a Socialist amendment to a resolution proposed by the Constitutional Democrats was carried by 223 to 202.—An agrarian debate opened on Monday. The Constitutional Democrats moved that land should be sold to farmers and not merely leased from the land reserve.—M. Kokovtsoff made his financial statement on Tuesday. The estimated resources would barely cover ordinary expenditure. A loan would cover the extraordinary expenditure of £29,800,000.

Spain.—The Cortes has been dissolved.

Turkey.—Considerable damage has been done at Bitlis by earthquakes. The foundation-stone of a German sanatorium on Mount Olivet was laid on Sunday.

Obituary.—Sir H. G. Elliot; Sir A. W. L. Hemming; Professor Warington; Major F. L. Adam; Sir W. W. B. Hulton; the Rev. J. H. Bateman; the Hon. A. H. Grosvenor; Mr. W. Curling Anderson; Mr. E. H. Grieve; Mr. W. J. Pocklington; the Rev. Charles Williams; the Rev. T. Perkins, the Rev. Dr. Mollwo; Miss Abigail Samuels.—*Times*.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

ROME, March 31 (*Morning Post*).—Prince Bulow, the German Chancellor, and Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had an hour's conversation at Rapallo last night, at which it is understood the Morocco Question was discussed. They had a much longer interview this morning, which is stated to have been mainly devoted to the consideration of the British Government's proposal for a reduction of armaments at The Hague Conference.

The entire Italian Press of all shades is opposed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ideas on this subject, which have had the effect of injuring the cause which they were intended to promote. Signor Tittoni's speech on June 14 stated in general terms that the Italian delegates would second the British initiative, but *Si vis pacem para bellum* continues to be the Italian Government's policy.

Rapallo, March 31 (*Reuter*).—The [illegible] ment, drafted by Prince Bulow and Sig[illegible] issued here this afternoon: "A [illegible] interview took place this morning [illegible] Bulow and Signor Tittoni. Although [illegible] political motive for their interview, it [illegible] that the subject of their conversation [illegible] all the political questions at present [illegible] international field. This conversation [illegible] there was complete accord and full [illegible] between the views of the two statesmen."

The *Times* correspondent at Rome telegraphing April 2:—With regard to The Hague Conference correspondent of the *Giornale de Italia* at [illegible] says he has good reason to believe that both [illegible] Tittoni and Prince Bulow will make important [illegible] rations before their respective Parliaments in the [illegible] of next May. Meanwhile he asserts that he [illegible] best authority for denying absolutely both that [illegible] many will refuse to attend the conference [illegible] question of the limitation of armaments is pra[illegible] and that England will refuse to be present [illegible] contrary case. There is, he declares, no [illegible] foundation for either supposition. This and similar *dementie* have quieted public opinion in Italy, which at first was disposed to be rather nervous as to the possibility of a repetition of the situation at Algeciras. It may be assumed that the long discussion devoted by the *Tribuna* to the limitation of armaments represents official views. Stripped of its rather discursive arguments, the gist of the article seems to be this. The Italian delegates will, of course, give a cordial support to the generous initiative of England; but their action will necessarily be limited by the consideration that the question is not one which can be decided by the vote of a majority, but depends for its solution upon the full and absolute unanimity of all concerned. The "Tribuna" further expresses its doubt as to whether the question will be brought before the conference at all, and suggests that, if it is presented, it will merely take the form of a studiously vague and platonic affirmation of a general aspiration.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* (April 3) says:—The *Lokalanzeiger* points out that no official statement of the attitude of the Italian Government towards the English disarmament plans has yet been made, and is in a position to assume that before this is made the situation may be changed as a result of further deliberations among leading British statesmen. The *Lokalanzeiger* also announces that the "energetic insistence of the London Cabinet in the disarmament question has made anything but in agreeable impression in Paris and that it would probably be regarded as a relief there if some other Power in close relations with England would undertake the task of preserving the Hague Conference, in one way or another from this most difficult question."

The *Berlin Post*, which probably expresses the opinions held in official circles, says that the result of the interview will be that the mistrust of Italy that has prevailed in Germany since the Algeciras Conference will now disappear. It states that it is fairly certain that the two statesmen have agreed on the tactics to be pursued at the Hague Conference, and that Germany will not stand alone there, and it announces confidently that the friendly persuasion of Prince Bulow has proved effective in rendering Italy's Minister averse to the [illegible] disarmament ideas. The *Post* adds that Italy will be consulted her own interest in the matter, and that England can in no way reproach German [illegible] ship. It also states that the two Ministers [illegible] decided that no permanent occupation of Mo[illegible] territory which would contravene the Algeciras [illegible] ment must take place.

GREAT BRITAIN AND S

the north in the direction of the Carpathians, and the mountaineers are started to be assembling in considerable numbers. Every day it becomes more manifest that an anarchist organisation is at work, directed in part by foreigners, who have taken advantage of the credulity and ignorance of the peasants. Anarchist manifestoes are widely circulated in the towns, as well as throughout the country. Many of these are left in tramway cars, in cafes, and other places of public resorts, and even secretly deposited in the pockets of soldiers' great coats.

In several districts of Wallachia, where serious excesses have taken place, order is now reported to have been restored. In these regions the revolutionary movement appears to have run its course, as in Moldavia, and the worst is now over. Martial law has not yet been proclaimed. The Government are holding this weapon in reserve against the disorderly element in the towns.

The same correspondent, writing on April 1, says:—With a view to the effective suppression of the revolt, the country has been divided into eight military districts. The total number of troops now under arms is about 150,000. The Moldavian troops are being drafted into Wallachia and the Wallachian troops into Moldavia. Energetic measures are being taken by the authorities to preserve order and restore confidence in the capital.

According to official information, military operations are proceeding satisfactorily in the western districts, and no further cases of incendiarism or revolt are reported.

The general tenor of the reports received from the country districts up to April 2 is satisfactory. A great number of arrests have been made by the troops, more than 300 having been effected in the district of Roman alone.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Bucharest says:—The Roumanian Jacquerie is in course of repression by the necessary strong hand. Bucharest is quiet. The troops are active in Western Wallachia. The rising was originally agrarian and never, except accidentally, anti-Semite. In Wallachia it has been mainly anarchistic and the work of a long-prepared organisation. The Treasury is well able to defray the cost of a campaign of 160,000 men against the insurgents.

The following communication has been received from the Roumanian Minister in London:—

"The situation in Roumania is greatly and steadily improving. In Moldavia, where the riots started, order has now been restored. In Wallachia there are still some disturbances, but they are only local and of no great importance. The districts still affected are Dolj, Olt, Romanats, and Mehedintz in Little Wallachia. However, the troops are in thorough mastery of the situation. In many districts the peasants themselves are opposing the bands of rioters from entering their villages, in several cases the peasants are denouncing instigators of the riots, who are promptly arrested. As reports have been circulated to the contrary it is positively stated that in no single instance have the troops failed to do their entire duty. The reprisals have been severe, but without excesses of any kind. Telegrams published reporting the number of casualties are greatly exaggerated, and specially so the report that at Bailesti the number of killed was 400. Also there is not the slightest foundation for the alarming reports concerning the situation in Bucharest, where there now reigns the utmost calm, and where there never has been the slightest sign of unrest."

Telegraphing on April 2, the Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* says:—The revolt seems to be practically at an end in the greater part of the country, though disturbances still occur sporadically in certain places.

In a further communication, dated April 3, the same correspondent adds:—Tranquillity has been restored in most of the revolted districts. Some disturbances, however, are reported in the Jalomitza district, which hitherto has been quiet. Troubles also have occurred in the Oltenie district. At Sambureshti a local proprietor was murdered and his corpse was mutilated. Troops from Moldavia have arrived in the Mehrdintz department, where the devastation is widespread, and the village of Oprishoru has been bombarded.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a royal decree dissolving the Cortes elected in September 1905. The decree fixes April 21, and May 5, as the dates for the election of deputies and senators respectively, and May 13 for the meeting of the new Parliament.

The Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has issued an official statement to the effect that as Queen Victoria Eugenie is not well enough to take part in any festivities on the occasion of their Britannic Majesties' visit to Madrid it has been postponed till the autumn. The visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Cartagena will be of a purely official character, but their Majesties will not land and all the festivities will take place on board ship. This arrangement will indicate that their Britannic Majesties will only regard the visit of King Alfonso to London as returned when they have themselves proceeded to Madrid.

TURKEY.

Uskub, March 29 (*Reuter*).—It is now more than a week since Mr. Robert Abbott disappeared, and nothing has yet occurred to give any inkling of his whereabouts. It is generally considered that the capture was planned by Greeks and carried out by Albanians. A Greek gardener employed by Mr. Abbott has been apprehended on suspicion of having co-operated with the band. Various motives for the crime have been suggested. On the one hand, it is suggested that a Greek or Bulgarian political band may be using the captive in order to obtain by his ransom funds for revolutionary purposes. According to others, it is a Greek band which is taking vengeance on Mr. Abbott for having refused to subscribe to their funds. In various quarters the suggestion has been seriously put forward that, in view of the Passover Feast, a Jewish ritual murder has been committed.

Constantinople, April 1.—A brief message received here on Saturday afternoon reports that considerable damage has been done to property at Bitlis by shocks of earthquake. A number of people, including certain foreign missionaries, were rendered homeless and had to encamp in the snow, which lies twenty-five feet deep in places. No further particulars have yet come to hand. The British Vice-Consul at Bitlis is away on leave of absence. Bitlis occupies a picturesque situation upon a rocky slope, and its houses are constructed of stone with flat earthen roofs. These features would tend to accentuate the damage in the event of an earthquake. The local authorities have received instructions to undertake the necessary measures for the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and outside assistance would be welcomed.

LARGEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

England's Business in Dreadnoughts.

The "boom" in Dreadnoughts continues. The design and construction of the monster battleship—the first of a new order of ships by the British Admiralty—has proved a magnificent stroke of business for England. From the business point alone, the Dreadnought has paid for herself three times over in the order for battleships which she has brought from foreign Powers. Brazil and the Argentine also have either ordered or are about to order in England battleships to the value of £8,000,000, all of the Dreadnought type with improvements. Chili will also sooner or later place orders for some of the new type in this country, but the biggest battleship of all is to be built in England for Japan.

It was supposed three years ago when battleships and armoured cruisers of large size were first laid down that all future vessels for the Japanese Navy would be constructed at home. The Japanese Admiralty, however, has a full programme in the Japanese yards, and as it wants ships quickly it has decided to have recourse to England. The Japanese hold that British shipbuilders are the only constructors in the world with a wide experience in fitting powerful turbines and designing battleships with a uniform armament of heavy guns. They were absolutely satisfied with the ships and weapons that came from England before the war.

A Japanese commission is now on its way to England to conclude a contract with one of the British firms for the construction of the largest battleship in the world, displacing about 21,000 tons. The cost of this vessel will be about £2,250,000, and the armament will probably be something surprising.

The following figures will show the rate of increase in the size of battleships from the date in 1905 when the British Admiralty gave the world the lead and established the prestige of British naval constructions:—

	Tons.
Dreadnought (British)	17,900
Temeraire (British)	18,500
Sachsen (German)	18,700
Pacificator (U.S.A.)	20,000
New Japanese Ship	21,000

There can be little doubt that within the next few years the size of battleships will rise to 30,000 tons, or one-fourth less than the new Cunarders.

The unique experience of British ship-builders will place them in the most favourable position for the building of these monster units, and should enable them in the future, as in the past, to sweep the deck of foreign orders.

Fiorilline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, arrests the rotten, prevents tartar stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorilline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot: 33, Farringdon Road London England.

REPRIEVE OF THE CONVICT RAYNER.

The Home Secretary has advised the King to respite the capital sentence passed on Horace George Rayner, the murderer of Mr. Whiteley, with a view to its commutation to one of penal servitude for life.

The reprieve of Rayner was conveyed to Mr. Pierron, the convict's solicitor, by the Home Office in the following letter:—

"Home Office, Whitehall, March 30, 1907.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he has had under his consideration the case of Horace George Rayner, who was sentenced to death at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for murder, and that in view of all the circumstances, he had felt warranted in advising his Majesty to respite the capital sentence, with a view to its commutation to penal servitude for life.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"C. E. Troup, Assistant Under Secretary."

The Governor of Pentonville Prison, where Rayner is confined, was also informed by the Home Office of the reprieve and immediately conveyed the intelligence to the condemned man.

Mr. Pierron stated to a Press correspondent that the prompt action of the Home Office came somewhat as a surprise, having regard to the fact that the petition, with its first batch of signatures, was not to have been presented by him to the Home Office until April 1. But the decision of the Crown had more than justified the steps that were being taken to obtain a reconsideration of the circumstances of the case. Up to Saturday night (March 30) 179,000 names had been appended to the petition. Mr. Pierron had received a telegram from Rayner at Pentenville Prison, in which the reprieved man asked his solicitor to accept his sincere thanks for the efforts he had made on his behalf. The solicitor said it had not yet been decided whether steps should be taken with the view of petitioning the Home Secretary for a reduction of the sentence, although already there had been evidence of a desire that something should be done in this direction.

It is stated that when Rayner was informed of his respite, he replied:—"Thank God for my poor wife's sake. But so far as I am personally concerned I would have preferred to get the whole business over and done with instead of having to endure years of misery behind iron bars."

Mr. H. Pierron, solicitor, writes from 10 Vernon Street, West Kensington, under date Saturday, March 30:—"Would you allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to express to all who assisted me in my successful effort to save the life of my unfortunate client, Horace George Rayner, my heartfelt thanks for their very able help! It is impossible for me, much as I should like to, to personally thank one and all."

In the early hours of April 1 an infant daughter was born to Rayner. The news of Mrs. Rayner's confinement was conveyed to her husband in Pentonville Prison.

Canon M'Millan, speaking at Wakefield in reference to the reprieve of Rayner, said the latest and most conspicious example of national disregard of law and order was the reprieve of "the assassin of the late Mr. William Whiteley." "I look upon that assassination," continued the Canon, "as one of the most deliberate, cold-blooded, plotted murders we have had for the past few years. The judge, who is one of the ablest on the bench, told the accused that he could hold out no hope of reprieve, but now in response to popular clamour, the Home Secretary, by an act of what, to my mind, is imbecile weakness, has reprieved the man. In this you are loosening the bonds of social order at the very fountain-head of society itself. I am perfectly well aware that newspapers have shown that the late Mr. Whiteley was no saint. That may be so but if what news apers say about the assassin be true he had nothing to learn in that respect from the man he murdered. If it were only a question of whether or not capital punishment should be done away with, I am with you; but until the nation has decided upon its abolition, it is a most lamentable thing that sentences in this and other cases—and we have had a great many lately—should be set aside by officials who have not sat in judgment on them. If from anywhere there should be a protest against the action of the Home Secretary, it should be from Wakefield, of which the late Mr. Whiteley was virtually a native."

"THE RICH MEN'S CONSPIRACY."

Mr. Roosevelt's New Disclosure.

The Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, which is universally regarded as the opening of next year's Presidential campaign, has aroused greater interest than any of the many previous questions of veracity concerning the President and men of prominence. There is no doubt that the present scandal marks the beginning of a contest for the control of the Republican Convention which will nominate the candidature for the Presidency between Mr. Roosevelt and those favouring the policy of Governmental control and regulation of corporations on the one hand, and those opposed to such measures on the other.

In the popular opinion there is little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will retain control of the Republican Party and dictate its candidate and platform, while adding nothing publicly to the statement he made on the night of the election in 1904 that he would not accept another nomination. Mr. Roosevelt is privately assuring friends who call on him that his decision is irrevocable. On the other hand, the Democrats and many Republicans assert their belief that Mr. Roosevelt really desires nomination, and is endeavouring to create a situation in which he will apparently bow to an irresistible popular demand.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, who is likelier than anyone else to be the Democratic candidate for the presidency, is watching developments, but refuses to make any comment. Judge Parker, the ex-Democratic candidate, knew of Mr. Harriman's contribution to the campaign fund when, during election he said that the Republicans were collecting funds from the corporations. A friend promised him documentary evidence, but failed to produce it. Judge Parker might have disclosed his information, but refused even after Mr. Roosevelt said that the accusation was an "atrocious falsehood." Judge Parker is reported to intend making a public speech concerning what he knew and how the corporations were asked for funds.

"BOSS OF THE MACHINE."

The latest figure in the present situation is Senator Penrose, who is "Boss" of the Republican Party machine in Pennsylvania. In a statement given this morning to the newspapers from the White House, by the authority of Mr. Roosevelt, it is stated that Mr. Penrose, under the mellowing influences of dinner at an hotel boasted that the corporate interests of the Harriman Railroads, the Standard Oil, and others, had organised to prevent the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or any man chosen by him, and already had a fund of £1,000,000 for use at the preliminary conventions which elect the delegates to the National Convention. According to this authorised statement, Senator Penrose offered one man present £5,000 to join the "Rich Men's Conspiracy." This man was a friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and told him so. It was intimated that Mr. Roosevelt would make further disclosures from time to time, either directly or through his friends. The supposition is that Mr. Roosevelt made some investigation of the matter before giving out the statement.

Senator Penrose denies attending any dinner at the hotel in question, denies the statements regarding the fund and the conspiracy, and denies offering money to any man to join the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt.

The "Evening Post's" Washington correspondent telegraphed said: "The President has been under high nervous tension for the greater part of the winter and spring, and some of his closest friends are urging him to drop his many burdens for a time and take a real rest. That is one of the reasons why some members of the Cabinet and his personal friends urged him not to make a speech in answer to the pleas of business man and others who wanted a public word from Mr. Roosevelt on the so-called railroad situation. These advisers thought it time for the President to relax the hard, swift pace he has set himself."

An inmate of an asylum near Constantinople found his way the other day to the mortuary of the establishment, and seeing a body laid out awaiting burial, hid it in a cupboard, and stretched himself in its place. Shortly afterwards a priest entered with the purpose of praying, but his devotions were interrupted by a fearful yell from the supposed corpse, which raised itself and leaped over the astonished clergyman, who collapsed, and was found some hours later lying unconscious by the settee, from which the body was missing. Its discovery in the cuboard nearly caused another panic, but finally cleared up the mystery.

SIR A. SWETTENHAM'S RESIGNATION.

In reference to a note on Sir A. Swettenham's resignation, the *Standard* publishes the following:—

We are able to make public for the first time the circumstances that caused Sir Alexander Swettenham to resign the Governorship of Jamaica. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons on March 4 that the Governor had "applied for permission to retire from duty on the ground of age." From Sir Alexander Swettenham's own statements it would appear that his resignation was the direct result of a peremptory demand on the part of the Home Government that he must apologise to Rear-Admiral Davis, the American officer who landed naval forces at Kingston after the recent earthquake. The correspondence that passed between Sir A. Swettenham and Rear-Admiral Davis in that connection and the sensation caused thereby both in America and in this country are still fresh in the public mind, but the true reason for the Governor's sudden resignation has hitherto been withheld. A letter just received by an intimate friend explains the ex-Governor's attitude, and reveals the steps which were taken by the British Government in order to mollify public opinion in America.

In the first place Sir Alexander Swettenham emphatically denies that there was any dispute between himself and the American admiral. In the letter referred to the ex-Governor writes:—

"The rear-admiral and I were the best of friends, and during the whole time he was here he had the use of one of my carriages, and drove round with my private secretary."

NO PERSONAL FEELING.

The letter to Rear-Admiral Davis which caused all the stir was written, so Sir Alexander says, privately and in a spirit of pleasantry, just as one friend might write to another without fear of offence. The letter came into the hands of a coloured newspaper correspondent. How this occurred the ex-Governor is still unable to explain. He does not for one moment imagine that it was through any design of the American admiral, whose sense of honour and etiquette would prohibit any such action. It is pointed out that had it been an official letter the admiral could not have published it without the sanction of the American Secretary of State for the Navy, and as a private document the Admiral's own sense of propriety would have prevented its publication.

Then comes an explicit explanation of the resignation. When the publication of what Sir Alexander considered to be a harmless private letter caused a momentary sensation in two continents, the Home Government cabled to him asking if he were willing to apologise to the American admiral. Sir Alexander promptly replied that if such a course were really necessary he would do so with pleasure, but his compulsory apology would carry with it his resignation of the Governorship. The reply of the Colonial Office was that the apology was necessary; the apology was consequently made, and Sir Alexander asked to be relieved of his responsibility as Governor.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Then on Feb. 12 came the somewhat contradictory reference to the Jamaica incident in the King's Speech, in which his Majesty, while appreciating the "courage and devotion" with which the Governor had met the emergency, thanked the American Navy for its timely offer of assistance. Lord Elgin cabled the following day to Sir Alexander Swettenham, asking him to reconsider his resignation. The Governor replied that he would hold back his actual resignation until such time as the Government saw fit to send him the whole of the papers relating to the matter. These were forwarded to him, and after perusing them he announced to the Colonial Office that there was no course open to him but final and irrevocable resignation.

In view of these facts, the statement by the Under Secretary for the Colonies in the House of Commons on March 4 reads somewhat curiously. The statement was as follows:—

"The Under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to Mr. H. Marks, said that on Jan. 23, Sir A. Swettenham, the Governor of Jamaica, applied for permission to retire from duty on the ground of age. The Governor was given an opportunity of continuing to hold office, but informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a telegram just received, that he had decided not to do so. When the papers were complete the Secretary of State would determine what it was in the public interest to publish."

The friends of the ex-Governor declare that if the papers referred to are published, the bald statement that Sir Alexander Swettenham applied to be retired "on the ground of age" will be found to be misleading, and that his reputation will not suffer on account of his conduct during the tragic scenes that followed the Jamaica earthquake. It is stated that the Government were not at all anxious to publish the papers in the case, and that Sir Alexander Swettenham's own explanations were intended to be officially suppressed on the grounds of "public interest." It is maintained by the few who are in possession of the facts we publish to-day that the American Navy Department would have apologised for the hasty action, however well meant of its admiral if the British Government had not been in so great a hurry to apologise to America.

THE CZAR.

Abdication Reported Imminent.

The imminent abdication of the Czar is announced by the "Daily Mirror," which states that it has excellent authority for asserting that this event will take place within a month.

It is also stated that the Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's only surviving brother, will be appointed Regent of the Russian Empire during the minority of the infant Czarewitch. The Duma is to be abolished, and a military dictatorship is to be formed with the object of stamping out the revolution and putting an end to the anarchy that prevails in Russia.

It is also announced that a marriage has been arranged between the Grand Duke Michael and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The visit of the Dowager-Empress of Russia to England, it is added, was chiefly for the purpose of negotiating this marriage. The Princess has consented to accept the Greek faith.

The Grand Duke Michael will leave St. Petersburg for Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, during the next ten days. "Of late," it is stated, "the Czar's mind has even more completely given way, and he has shown himself incapable of performing the smallest duties of his rank."

The "Daily Mirror" adds that although the usual official denial was, of course, given to the story when inquiries were made to-night at the Russian Ambassy, "we have the highest authority for stating that the information is correct, and that the details of a scheme which has been decided upon in outline for months have now been definitely settled."

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

In response to inquiries made to-night, Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador in London, informed a "Daily Mail" representative that he regarded the statement with surprise; that he had heard nothing officially or otherwise on the subject, and that he did not believe it; but, on the contrary, discredited it entirely.

DUMA NEARING ITS DOOM.

More large bodies of troops have been quartered in the capital. Their introduction and other measures bring vividly to mind the days preceding the dissolution of the first Duma. The present Duma, however, is aware of its peril, and is proceeding cautiously.

As incompatibility of temperament is scarcely an adequate reason for divorce, the Government and the Duma may yet live together for some little time until the Duma is driven from words to deeds, and votes motions inacceptable to the Government.

M. Durnovo, the ex-Minister, who is living as a recluse in St. Petersburg, has been approached by powerful reactionaries in the last few days, and may take over the Premiership if M. Stolypin, resigns, in the event of dissolution.

Reports are current that the Government will dissolve the Duma to-morrow, but they are not substantiated.

THE EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 27, Major Anstruther Gray asked: Whether, in view of the fact that the Russian Consulates in Persia have been strengthened, Sir E. Grey would consider the advisability of strengthening the British Consulates so as to bring them at least on a par with the Russian Consulates, seeing the moral effect that a prompt display of strength has with the Asiatic peoples.

Sir E. Grey said he saw no reason to modify the opinion he had already expressed.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Mr. Cassavia asked: Whether during the negotiations which preceded the treaty between Siam and France which has just been concluded, his Majesty's Government were consulted; whether the treaty permits any extension of French influence or interest on the right bank of the Mekong towards the British political frontier; and whether the treaty gives any preference to French merchandise passing to Siam over merchandise coming from the British Shan States.

Sir E. Grey referred the hon. member to the treaty itself for its terms.

QUEEN AND EMPRESS MARIE.

Departure from London.

Quite an exodus of Royal personages from Victoria Station was witnessed this morning. Empress Marie of Russia left for Biarritz, and the Queen and Princess Victoria for Toulon to join the King.

The Prince of Wales, who came to say good-bye to his Royal mother and aunt, returned to Frogmore Cottage.

The Royal train of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway was in readiness at the main departure platform for an hour before the distinguished travellers arrived. The sister Queens and Princess Victoria went together as far as Calais. Only one Royal saloon was necessary, the ladies sharing it.

Dull and cold though the weather was, a large crowd had gathered outside Victoria Station long before the arrival of the Royal party, but no one save the officials, was allowed near the train, which was drawn up at the departure platform facing the Royal waiting-room, at nine o'clock.

The departure platform was covered with red baize, and attached to the train by which the Royal party travelled to Dover were two special luggage vans.

That next the engine contained the luggage of the Queen and Princess Victoria, while the travelling effects of the Dowager Empress were placed in that at the end of the train.

Prior to the departure of the Dowager Empress, M. J. Avis, the chief of the Continental department of the S. E. and C. Railway, was presented with a jewelled cigarette case, and Mr. John Green, the station superintendent, with a scarf-pin set with emerald and diamonds.

These, however, were but two of the presents made by the Royal visitor since her arrival in London. Many have been made to the police and other officials brought by their duties in close attendance upon the Dowager Empress.

POLICE ACTIVITY.

Her Majesty has shown her appreciation of the work of the police in very handsome fashion. To Chief Inspector Macarthy, who is in charge of the special service branch of Scotland Yard, in the absence of Superintendent Quinn, at Biarritz, she presented a gold chain; to Inspector Spencer a diamond and ruby ring; and to Inspector Walsh a gold watch and chain, with the black Russian eagle chased upon the case. Mr. Walsh is shortly leaving the Yard, and is meeting on all sides with expressions of appreciation of his work, he having for years been one of those specially detailed to guard the safety of our Royal guests.

Throughout the present visit the vigilance of the police has been unceasing. The Queen was most anxious that her sister should feel she was free from the constant watchfulness of which for years he has been the object. In consequence, the Scotland Yard authorities tried to do their work as unobtrusively as possible, with the assistance of the special Russian police who have been over during the Empress's stay. A very careful eye has been kept on the many Russian terrorists known to be in England, and the strain on the special detective staff has been of a most severe character.

What was feared the most—and there is no harm in telling the full story—was an attack by an individualist with which the ranks of the Russian revolutionary party abound. There is no question of a plot in such cases. They act entirely on their own initiative, and without reference to any of their fellow extremists. A recent example is the woman who shot a harmless merchant in Switzerland under the impression that he was a hated Russian official.

To the last, the police precautions were maintained in strength. Victoria Station was not only guarded by men in uniform, but contained many of the most expert members of the special service branch, who are familiar with every anarchist or terrorist in London and in addition the whole line from London to Dover was watched. By every bridge over or under which the Royal train was to pass police were placed. The permanent day men were on duty alongside the metals right down to the Admiralty Pier from Victoria Station. They were standing in full view of each other and the train was dog-whipped by them from start to finish. At the stations through which the train passed the station masters and his staff were on duty on the platforms, and all points were locked half an hour before the train was due.

THE QUEEN'S GRATITUDE.

While the luggage was being shipped at Dover, the Queen got her cabman, and after personally paying the Empress Princess Victoria, and the members of the suite, her Majesty took some of the people of there. The Queen then left the party on the stern of the ship, and took the photographs from the upper deck.

The weather was extremely fine for the voyage to Calais which was made in an hour.

After a good passage across the Channel, Queen Alexandra, the Dowager-Empress Marie of Russia, and Princess Victoria left Calais by special train at 2-30 p.m. At 4-45 the Royal train stopped at Longueau, and after an affectionate leave-taking from her sister, the Dowager-Empress left by special train at five o'clock on her way to Biarritz, while Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria continued their journey to Paris.

The Queen arrived at the Gare de Lyon, Paris, a few minutes after seven o'clock. Her Majesty did not appear to be at all fatigued after her long journey, and during the half-hour that the train remained in the station the Queen engaged in animated conversation with Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador, and the Hon. Reginald Lister.

A basket of choice blooms was presented to the Queen by M. Mauris, director, on behalf of the P.L.M. Railway Company.

Among those on the platform were several high officials of the railway company and Captain Churchward, Paris agent of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.

Lady Gosforth was also on the platform and remained in the Royal saloon until the departure of the special train.

Queen Alexandra was due to arrive at Toulon at 8-20 this morning, but at her Majesty's request the train will travel at a slower pace than was planned, and will only reach Toulon at 8-50.

As the train left the Gare de Lyon, her Majesty stood at the door bowing graciously to those on the platform. Dinner was served in the Royal car immediately the train left Paris.

INDIA AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Times* publishes the following:—Sir,—Lord Reay, when presiding last week at Mr. Mitra's lecture on "India and the New Fiscal Scheme," made the important announcement that "he had reason to believe that the representative of India at the Conference would be so competent an official, with such consummate knowledge of the subject, that the Colonial Premiers would find him rather a hard nut to crack." As an old Indian official, closely in touch with the India of to-day—I spent the whole of last winter in Calcutta—I venture to say that most loyal Indians and the vast majority of Anglo-Indians will feel deep regret that their "representative" should assume any such attitude of hostility to the Colonial Premiers.

Moreover, Lord Reay at the same meeting read a letter from the gentleman who has subsequently been appointed by Mr. Morley to be the "representative" of India, in which he cordially endorsed Mr. Mitra's papers. Now Mr. Mitra had very properly condemned the "Swadeshi" demands of the Indian National Congress for rigorous protection against Lancashire and all other British manufactures, so he had thrown over not only Sir Henry Cottons friends, but also the whole of native India who are unhappily protectionist to a man with the solitary exception of Mr. Mitra himself. He had also vigorously denounced "the policy of tariff wars" condemning specially the Sugar Convention and similar measures so he had thrown over Lord Curzon and the policy of "retaliation" so earnestly insisted on in the well-known despatch of the Government of India. Finally "he declared it would be unfair to expect India to give a preference to countries that had imposed disabilities on British immigrants and settlers" which evidently points to Lord Reay's hard nut to crack for the Colonial Primiers and throws over a large section of the most loyal Indians and the great majority of official and non-official Anglo-Indians who favour Imperial unity. But when all these sections of Indian and Anglo Indian opinion are thrown overboard it will be interesting to know who are the people that will be "represented" by this "representative." Of course it may be vaguely replied, The Indian Cobdenites. But it is admitted that there are practically no native Cobdenites and I think most of the Anglo-Indians of that persuasion are just now in the House of Commons, and need no one to represent them.—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Carlton Club.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

More Alleged Documents.

The "Autorite" this morning continues the publication of extracts from the Montagnini papers dealing with the relations between M. Piou and the Vatican, and containing remarks of a disagreeable and even insulting nature with regard to the French Government, alleged to have been made by the Dutch Minister in Paris, and by the Russian Minister to the Bavarian Court.

In this connection, the "Matin" states that the Dutch Minister yesterday called on M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom he gave explanations which were accepted.

The extracts given in the "Petit Parisien" embody Mgr. Montagnini's remarks on the situation prior to the passing of the Separation Law. M. Rouvier is represented as not daring out of fear for the followers of M. Combes to take any steps likely to give real satisfaction in the country.

The "Journal" reproduces the text of three original documents from the dossier containing directions from the Vatican with regard to approaching Ambassadors, and seeking the support of officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. One of the letters relating to the financial position of these officials leaves it to be understood that their services were not secured gratuitously.

Mr. Le Marchand, the present French Minister at Monte Video, is particularly mentioned, and it is shown that Mgr. Montagnini also availed himself of the good offices of M. de Ryckman, Secretary to the Siamese Legation in Paris, who on several occasions was the bearer of messages to different personages.

The "Petite Republique" publishes a letter from Cardinal Merry del Val to Mgr. Montagnini immediately after the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican, and other documents relating to the appointment of bishops.

Writing to Mgr. Montagnini on July 10, M. Julien de Norton reproaches the Secretary of the Nunciature with not having informed him, as promised, of the appointment of new bishops, and he says:—"I think it my duty to tell you that it is rumoured in clerical circles that you have received 10,000 francs from Mgr. Lesur to secure his nomination as bishop. I need not say that I do not believe this. The example of the wretched Lorenzelli cannot have been catching, but it is only natural that I should protest against such an imputation."

The "Figaro" gives an undated report from Mr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, which was given evidently written prior to the passing of the Separation Law by the Senate; and a letter from Mgr. Montagnin is also published, containing a statement with regard to President Loubet's visit to Rome which the journal says must be accepted with caution. It would appear from the document that on two occasions M. Loubet promised Cardinal Lecot that would never go to Rome.

The "Figaro" has received a letter from M. Bienvenu-Martin, who declares that at no time during his term of office as Minister of Public Worship was there a question of engaging in pourparlers with the Vatican, and that he never entrusted Father Meyumus whom he had never seen with any mission to the Nunciature.

Interviewed by the "Matin," M. Piou declared that he had been made to say too much, and that he could not accept responsibility for the words that had been put into his mouth. After remarking that Mgr. Montagnini's memory was not always faultless, M. Piou denied that he had ever spoken of M. Leygues, or alleged that it would be possible to buy M. Clemenceau; and he characterised the Premier's letter to the "Figaro" as monstrous and absurd. "He accuses me of swindling, but I will not prosecute him. I am not affected by this charge any more than by the insulting statement in which I am compared with hooligans and criminals. When one takes part in politics one is exposed to abuse of this sort, but this last attack goes somewhat beyond the usual bounds."

A representative of the "Figaro" has also had an interview with M. Piou, who asked if it was possible that M. Clemenceau had taken Mgr. Montagnini's fantastic deductions seriously for a single moment. He pointed out several mistakes made by the Premier with regard to dates; and after calling attention to several inaccuracies in Mgr. Montagnini's statements, he declared himself to be more suprised than indignant at the rambling assertions of M. Clemenceau, who, he said, had attempted last year to duplicate him in a plot with the General Confederation of Labour and the rioters in the north. He had not asked to be given an opportunity of meeting M. Clemenceau at lunch, but had simply accepted a spontaneous invitation. If Rome had had any money there would have been no need to interest politicians to persuade her to devote it to carrying on the electoral campaign. There was no cause more deserving of sacrifice than this, because the fate of the Church in France depended upon it.

M. Piou concluded: "The latter of M. Clemenceau is the 'Figaro' of [illegible] scandalous stories. The indignation of the Premier is only a comedy. He says that thieves and assassins are children compared with me, and that I am the greatest of scoundrels. In villainy M. Clemenceau is still my master, because he alone has been capable of making that abominable statement, the shame of which is on his own head."

STATEMENT BY THE VATICAN.

The Vatican yesterday published an official statement regarding Cardinal Merry del Val's letter to Mgr. Montagnini of August 12, 1905, in which a more vigorous encouragement of Catholic demonstrations in France was recommended. With reference to the action of the French Government in taking advantage of that letter to insinuate that Mgr. Montagnini's papers contained documents showing that the Vatican had urged the organisation of tumultuous demonstrations against the taking of Church inventories, especially by the Anti-Republican parties, it is pointed out that the inventories were taken between December, 1905, and January, 1906, while the Cardinal's letter was written in the previous August, and therefore referred to pacific and legal protests by the French Catholic clergy and laity against the Separation Bill, which had not yet become law.

The Vatican concludes by affirming that the publication of the text of the letter, instead of damaging the Holy See, brings out the consistency with which the latter, in fighting Separation, strictly adhered to pacific and legal means.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 3.)

Mr. Harwood, the somewhat independent Liberal member for Bolton, disapproves of the passing of a Bill which would make it impossible to adopt adult franchise, except at a cost of handing over the control of this country and Empire to a body of voters the majority of whom would be women. Mr. Massie, a leading light in Nonconformity and the *bete noir* of the Suffragist Sisterhood, declares very sensibly in his amendment that no such fundamental change as the enfranchisement of women ought to be introduced by Parliament into the electorate until the question has been made a clear and vital issue at a general election. Mr. Arnold Herbert another Ministerialist intends to move:—"That this House having passed a measure for the abolition of plural voting declines to stultify itself by entertaining a Bill designed to increase and aggravate that evil; and, further, this House declines to consider a piece of class legislation which, while purporting to enfranchise women, is designed to confer upon women of the wealthier classes a privilege refused to women of the working classes." Another interesting amendment is that tabled by the Canadian born member Mr. Forster Boulton, whose capture from the Conservatives of North Hunts was one of the greatest sensations of the late sensational general election. Mr. Boulton moves:—"That in view of the fact that the Imperial Parliament has absolute control over foreign and colonial affairs and can, by its policy, involve the whole Empire in war or conclude an ignominious peace, this House is of opinion that before entrusting the election of the Imperial Parliament to an electorate of which the majority may be women, the opinion of the Colonies on the question should be ascertained." So good an Imperialist as Mr. Boulton would, I suppose, for the purpose of his amendment, include India in the Colonies. There is little doubt, I imagine, as to what India's opinion would be on the subject. Finally, Viscount Helmsley the Conservative son-in-law of the Socialists' only Countess, wishes to move:—"That this House declines to consider within the limits of a Friday Sitting a measure which will increase to an unknown extent the electorate of the United Kingdom, and further declines to proceed with so great an alteration of the Parliamentary franchise on the initiative of a private member." Any impartial person must, I think, admit that the amendments which I have quoted or summarised by themselves, and without the support of facts or arguments, constitute a strong case against this craze for bringing women into the turmoil of politics.

Apropos some amusement has been caused by the story of an adventure which two of the more prominent of the Suffragists, Miss Gawthorpe and Miss Kenney have just had. Like some other lucky people they have been spending the Easter recess in the Riviera and they happened or arranged to travel in the same train as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Woman who have pursued the tactics of suffragists will not stick at a trifle, so it was only to be expected that when these two persons entered the dining car at tea-time and saw the Prime Minister sitting alone at a table, they should immediately sit down in front of him. Miss Gawthorpe writing home about the incident says: "ere long we were all engaged in conversation." "He did not for a moment suspect who he was speaking to, and he replied to casual questions put to him on ordinary subjects quite cheerfully for about ten minutes. Annie spoke to him quite pleasantly, but the humour of the situation was too much for me, and I could not help laughing." Naturally C. B. was slightly puzzled, and when they said with their maidenly reserve "You do not know who we are," he had to confess that these sweet creatures had the advantage of him. They say that he enjoyed the joke—perhaps he did, but he did not allow himself to be drawn. All he would say was that they should adopt different methods of political warfare. I should like to have heard what he said about these two young women when he rejoined his Private Secretary, Mr. Ponsonby, in their reserved compartment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	9	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	18	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	9	8	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	7	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	10
G Mahim and Worli	4

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey presided at the annual meeting of the Mill-owners' Association held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Parsee Bazaar, at 5-30 p.m., yesterday, when the following members attended. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. J. A. Wadia (Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., and the Crescent Mills Co., Ld.); Sir Sassoon David, Kt. (David Mills Co., Ld., New David Mills Co., Standard Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. Narotamdas Morarjie Gokuldas and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha (Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co., Ld., Sholapur S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mr. H. Ashby (Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Mr. W. H. Brady (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld., and the Jehangir Wadia Mills); Mr H. Gathowrn (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee (Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mr. S. A. Nathan and Mr. Sassoon Nissum (Alexandra Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill Jacob Sassoon Mills); Mr. N. B Saklatwalla (Swadeshi Mills); Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail (Elphinstone Mills); Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey (Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.) Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy (Nicol Mills); Mr. C. Wadia (China and Moon Mills); Mr. Mulraj Khatau (Khatao Makanjee S. and W., Ld.,) Dwarkadas Dharamsey (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Ld.) Mr. M. M. Faakira (Pabaney Mills Co., Ld); Mr. J. K. Parulker, (Jivaraj Baloo S. and W. Mills Co); also Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The Report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1906 was submitted to the meeting and was taken as read.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said: Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report of your Committee for last year, I may in accordance with the practice of previous occupants of this chair, make a few observations on the leading features of our industry last year and also generally on its present position. As might have been expected from the brisk trade that we have had for the last two years, there has been a large increase in the production both of yarn and cloth. The increase for the whole country amounted to no less than over 10 crores of lbs, or 250,000 bales of Yarn and 1 1/2 crores of yards in cloth. It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the large increase in the production of Yarn, we shipped last year to China 55,000 bales less than in 1905. The present impression of Yarn trade cannot, therefore, be wholly accounted for by any excessive exports from Bombay. The steady increase of yarn production in China itself, and the increase in the exports from Japan, have deprived us of the practical monopoly which we used to have in the former country, though we are still the largest suppliers to its market. This circumstance combined with the great fluctuation of exchange and the famine in China has brought depression in our China market. Sold goods could not be cleared and the natural reluctance of middle-men to hold any considerable quantity of stock in such a market had the effect of accumulating stocks in the central Markets of Hongkong and Shangai. This fact combined with the forced sales which weak merchants were obliged to make owing to the financial crisis and the rise in the price of silver, had a considerable influence in lowering the prices and bringing about the present crisis, but it is believed that the interior of China is depleted of its stock. And with a favourable season in China, we may hope to see the adjustment of the market and the resumption of normal conditions in the course of a few months. We must nevertheless expect our position to be further restricted in the Far East and it is, therefore, gratifying to note that there has been a growing tendency to pay greater attention to the Home Market. Every year, almost, the desirability of developing the Home Market is enlarged upon at meetings of this Association but when there is a temporary stimulus to the China trade, this object is forgotten. I am glad to see, therefore, that last year, both of yarn and cloth, there was a notable increase of consumption in the country itself, due, I believe, to the increased interest which the public take in indigenous industries under the impulse of the Swadeshi movements and to the greater interest taken by the Manufacturers in the production of superior qualities of cloth. As the prospects of the industry are bound up with an adequate supply of cheap cotton, the steady expansion in the area under cotton cultivation is 1,272,000 acres more this year than in the last, while its increased output is a matter for extreme satisfaction. I may be permitted here to express our thanks to Government for the measures they have adopted to secure a ready market for Egyptian Sind cotton in the country instead of allowing the same to be packed to England as they did on the first occasion. I had complained of the low rates which that crop had fetched, in my speech last year both here and in the Legislative Council. The result of the modification made in the arrangements for bringing the crop to market has been that the cultivators obtained high prices varying from Rs. 10-0-0 to Rs. 14-0-3 per maund against Rs. 7 for the ordinary variety and the whole crop was bought up by Indian Mills. This high price will be a great inducement to the Zamindars to extend the crop and I may repeat that the expansion of the area in which Egyptian Sind Cotton is cultivated will be a great boon to our industry and I sincerely hope that the obstacles to the experiment will completely disappear.

Gentlemen, next to the question of raw material is the question of labour. I do not propose to make any remarks on the several questions connected with labour in Indian Factories which Sir Hamilton Frere Smith and his colleagues have been enquiring into. We have noticed with extreme satisfaction that the Government of India have expressly declared that the enquiry that has been held is preliminary only. They have promised that, if the investigations of the Committee establish the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made. This is eminently fair. Anything that will improve the health and physical condition of our operatives, improve the position of child-labour, and advance the solution of problems like ventilation, will be welcomed by this Association and its members in a liberal spirit. At the same time, any restrictive legislation sought to be imposed on us at the instance of our friends of Lancashire will have to be resisted in a strenuous manner.

Gentlemen, while on the subject of labour, you will permit me to make a few observations on the clauses in the Improvement Trust Amendment Bill relating to the accommodation of the poorer classes. We are thankful to Government for taking up the matter for legislative action, but the clauses as they stand, are not likely to achieve the beneficent object they have in view to any considerable extent. The conditions laid down by Government may be considered sufficient for persons who wish to build chawls purely from commercial motives. Even of that I am doubtful. But as regards mill-owners who wish to provide sanitary dwellings for their work people even at some financial sacrifice in consideration of the increassed efficency of labour which may result from them, the terms offered by Government are absolutely prohibitive. I do not wish to enter into further details of the measure, at present. The Bill has not been discussed even once in the Legislative Council, and it is not unreasonable to expect that Government might see their way to modify its provisions when they are satisfied as to the greater practicability and advantage of our proposals. You will remember that in communication with the Trust, we had arrived at a scheme the principal features of which were (a) that a mill-owner having decided how many tenants he could find among employees, and having found the land for the erection of chawls, would ask the Improvement Trust to erect as many rooms as he expected to fill; (b) the Trust would erect the rooms and thereafter would, during a period of 37 years, bear all charges for repairs, rates, taxes, insurance and sinking fund; (c) the mill-owner would pay to the Trust a rental of Rs. 33 per room per annum and at the end of 37 years the chawl would become the property of the mill-owner. The Trust could not take action on the scheme then because solely of legal difficulties. I am sorry to find no reference to the scheme in the Amending Bill, because I feel that it is only on some such lines as those agreed upon between the Association and the Trust that the problem of housing the poor in a sanitary manner can be satisfactorily solved. It will be found easier and safer to deal with the question in this manner because by negotiating with only fifty people, it is possible to make provision for housing between a lack and a half and two lakhs of persons. The Trust ought not to expect to make a profit out of these buildings which have really to be constructed as part of its work of bringing health and sanitation to the city. The interest charged to mill-owners should not exceed that at which the Trust borrow, with a small addition for necessary expenses. This plan is simple and it involves no loss whatever to the Trust, I earnestly hope Government will see their way to adopt some such scheme in place of their present somewhat cumbrous proposals. It may be argued that there is no reason why the employers of labour should profit by the use of public money. Against this objection however, the experience of the Trust is conclusive. The Trust, after a great deal of experiment, has not been able to show a return of more that 3 per cent. on its outlay, and how are we expected to do better? On the contrary I think if we were to consider only the financial side, even this proposal would not be atractive to us; but other considerations—such, for instance, as that of keeping our hands in sanitary houses near our factories, will be a certain inducement to us to bear the loss entailed by the proper accommodation of our work-people. What is the present position? The cost of erecting every room, including land, is Rs. 600. The Trust raises money at 4 per cent. and gets a return from chawls under 3 per cent. Thus the general taxpayer loses Rs. 6 per annum for every room provided. Under the circumstances is it in the interest of the public to pursue this line? Or, is it more to the interest of the tax payer to give leases as we suggest? There can be no two opinions on this point, and I hope this proposal will be favourably considered when the Bill comes before the Council.

Gentlemen, you will find recorded in the report, the several subjects that enaged the attention of your Committee during last year. I will here only refer to one of them, namely the question of the reduction of the water-rate charged by the Municipality for water supplied for our industrial purposes. The Committee persisted last year in its endeavours to get the rate reduced but, I am sorry to say, without success. We are sorry for it but we have to recognise the fact that the present water supply of the city is entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the city. Compliants have been numerous about shortness of the supply and there is often not Sufficient force in the mains to lift the water up to the higher storeys of houses. Fire Insurance Companies have doubled and trebled their rates, entirely because of the deficient water supply in the city. While this is the case, several Bombay mills are establishing bleaching and dyeing departments which will constitute an additional demand for water. The position, in fact, has become so serious that I am afraid that the time for half measures is past. The Corporation must boldly face the situation and adopt the only complete remedy, namely the duplication of the Tansa main. Gentlemen, I calculate that this undertaking will cost the Corporation every year for interest and sinking fund on capital expenditure, an amount of 3½ lakhs of rupees which can be met without difficulty in the present prosperous condition of the Municipal finances. Only this year the water-rate by valuation was reduced by one-half per cent which meant an annual loss of revenue of one lakh seventy five thousand rupees, and there can be no doubt that by the time the new pipes are laid the increased sale of extra water and the reinstatement of the one half per cent. will be sufficient to meet the additional charge of 3½ lakhs.

I may be allowed to refer also to the important correspondence which appears in the report about the large opening that there is for our goods in the Levant. The Levant Trade is chiefly in the coarser qualities of Yarn and cloth and if properly exploited it will be a valuable supplement to our trade with China. Our thanks are due to Mr. Noel Paton for the deep interest he has taken in the subject, first as the Secretary of our Association, and also in his capacity of Director General of Statistics and Editor of the "Italian Trade Journal."

Gentlemen, I should not bring these remarks to a close without referring to the hydro-electric scheme of the Tatas which has received the sanction of Government. It is claimed by the promotors of the scheme that the use of hydro-electric power in the place of steam power will involve a saving of expenditure between ten to fifteen per cent. Then there will be less of smoke, greater cleanliness and sanitation of the surroundings of mills and improvement in general efficiency. Great credit is due to the far-seeing enterprise of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, and we congratulate his present representatives for their enterprise in the matter.

Before concluding I should not omit to thank Mr. Leslie Rogers, our able Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary for the excellent work they have done and the assistance which they have always readily and courteously rendered to me during the year.

MR. FAZALBHAI CARRIMBHAI.

Mr. Fazalbhai Carrimbhai, in seconding the resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and Members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association,—Last year, when the Members of the Mill-owner's Association met in this Hall, they were grateful at the phenomenally prosperous condition of our mill industry, and all joined in the chorus of congratulations which resounded in and outside this Hall, on the advent of a period of abnormal prosperity, after a long spell of lean years. There was, at the commencement of the year, a handsome margin of profit between the raw staple and the manufactured product; and our mills took the fullest advantage of the favourable conditions then prevailing, by making large forward sales. But even when we were congratulating ourselves on our good luck last year, the sword of Damocles, in the shape of over accumulation of stock in China was hanging over our heads, and, as you will remember, a note of warning was sounded by our Chairman in his address at our annual meeting. While the demand for yarn in China became less and less, until profit had entirely vanished, the activities in our mills continued in inverse ratio to the depression of trade in China. This over-production in the Bombay mills, combined with a series of causes, largely unforeseen and altogether unpreventable, contributed to paralyse the yarn trade in the Far East. Among these causes I may mention the tightness of the money market, the heavy rise in exchange owing to the advance in the price of silver, the unprecedentedly large accumulation of stock, and last but not least the temporary loss of the Manchurian market. These, I think, we may take it, were the main causes responsible for the unfavourable state of things in the yarn trade in China, which recently culminated in a serious crisis. I am glad to be able to state that our mills have as yet escaped from the worst effects of the general depression of the trade, owing to the forward sales, but as soon as the present sales are completed, they will find it difficult to realise suitable prices for their goods, and must eventually suffer losses, unless the prices in China improve and the stock is reduced. The greatest danger to our trade is the instability of exchange in China which, with a most mercurial tendency, has gone up and down to the utter confusion of the market. Of late, the price of silver has shown a downward tendency, but even low exchange has failed to induce better prices for yarn in China, which is certainly contrary to our expectation and experience. But this new experience gives us an indication of the abnormal influences at work, which have conspired to put a stop to the demand of Indian yarn in China. These abnormal influences are supposed to be due to the fact that Japanese yarn has found its way into the interior, and that the purchasing power of the country folk has been greatly curtailed owing to the dark shadow of famine that hangs gloomily over certain districts of China. The difficulty of the situation has been further aggravated by the failures of Comprodors.

But, gentlemaen, notwithstanding all these discouraging factors, I think there is no need to be unduly pessimistic. There is little doubt but that when all the interior markets are again opened, there will be a greater and more general demand for yarn. In the meantime, I unhesitatingly assert, and in doing so, I think I shall receive the cordial assent of the majority of the members of this Association, the only efficacious remedy to improve the prices of yarn in China, is to reduce our stock.

We have to reckon with a formidable and increasingly potent rival in Japan, which country, it is feared, has under the avowal of the open door in Manchuria, fostered its own trade at the sacrifice of India. There is a shrewd suspicion that Indian yarn which has hitherto found its way into Manchuria is replaced there by Japanese yarn and this is confirmed by reports from Tientsin, one of the most important yarn consuming ports in China. The Custom House at Dalny was expected to be opened on the 15th of March, but it is difficult to say how this will affect supplies going to Manchuria, as at present there are no Chinese firms established there. I think if Indian firms opened offices in Manchuria, we should be better able to directly reach the consumers and be in a more favourable position to compete with our Japanese rivals. If we are to maintain our own in competition with the Japanese we must put forth a maximum of out-put at a minimum of expenditure, and increase our productive power per spindle.

Though the present situation is gloomy enough, there is cause for optimism, I think, in view of the increasing looms in India and the possibility of Indian yarn finding its place once more in Manchuria, in the near future when the Manchurian Ports are opened. The Ghaut Electric Power Scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Government will, as is calculated by experts, do an immense benefit to our industry by reducing the expenditure to a minimum and improving the equality of the manufactured goods. The most pressing problem of the day which affects the very vital interests of our industry is why should labour in India be so much less productive of wealth than labour in Europe, America and Japan? The reply undoubtedly is that our workmen are less skilful, less intelligent and less educated. They continue to work in a laborious and ineffective style, and have neither the inclination nor the capacity to learn about new methods and appliances. The workman cannot learn from books or trade journals, for he is illiterate and he knows nothing of the improved method of work which has made rapid strides in the western world. This deplorable backwardness of the generality of the Indian workmen, and the disability entailed upon them by some pernicious social customs and superstitions brings us face to face with the necessity of encouraging education among the masses, and stimulating and promoting technical education among our artisans and workmen. We are grateful to the Government for having resolved upon introducing free education throughout India, and the result of such a measure of far-reaching importance cannot but be beneficial to the nation. Again it should be remembered that the industrial development of a country, must, in the long run, depend upon her agricultural progress. If we are to have an Industrial revolution it should be preceded by agricultural development. We are indebted to the Government of India for taking measures to spread a scientific knowledge of agriculture. If we can only improve the staple of Indian cotton so as to produce finer counts, the future of our mill industry would certainly improve, and it will have less cause to fear from the competition of Lancashire manufactures. When India is able to grow long staple cotton and to spin and weave at home, the country is bound to be largely independent of Lancashire Already our mills are weaving cloth which it would have been impossible to produce five years ago; of late, Bengal has been endeavouring to grow long staple and a cerrtain amount of success has already been attained in this direction. We cannot improve the quality of cloth so long as we are unable to produce cotton of superior staple. The country has watched with bated breath, the most successful result of the experiments of the cultivation of high-class cotton in Sind from Egyptian seed, and which recently fetched handsome prices in England. The enormous profits secured to the cultivator would no doubt induce him to increase the area of cultivation. Our thanks are due to Government again for helping us in this direction, and giving encouragement to the cultivator to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind.

The backward and primitive condition of the Indian agriculturist, seriously handicaps our industrial development But, thanks to Government, much progress is already visible in agriculture and it is a sign of happy augury for the future of our industry. Improve your agriculture and staple, spin finer counts to weave superior cloth, train your artisans and workmen, give them technical education, extend to them the boon of knowledge, get capital at a lower rate of interest, and foster your industry; and once having attained those conditions, India is bound to be self-supplying and we have then only to wait for a period of prosperity which is bound to follow.

While speaking of our Textile Industry I cannot help referring to the excellent work that is being done in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Institution was established twenty years ago during the Governorship of Lord Reay, and its scope of usefulness has since been greatly enlarged and there has been a remarkable development in educational progress. There has recently been an addition to the Textile Department, the Chemical Laboratory is now complete, and the Central Electric Power Installation which has recently been opened by H. E. Lord Lamington is now in full work. India is passing through a stage of political transition, but it is now time, if we are to keep pace with the political advancement, that a fuller recognition should be given to the importance of Technical Education. I re-echo the suggestion urged by Sir Sassoon David last year, that if not the whole, at least a portion of the revenue derived from the imposition of the countervailing duty on Indian cloth should be devoted every year, to grants for the establishment and maintenance of colleges for imparting a technical and industrial education in different parts of the country and for the improvement of cotton growing in India, and the creation of endowments and scholarships for helping Indian youths to obtain expert knowledge in connection with the Textile Industry in all its branches. If the excise duty is to be retained, the revenue should be used for the benefit and promotion of the Industry which provided it. We should miss no opportunity of giving an impetus to technical instruction, I am glad to note that both the public and the Government are alive to its necessity and this is very encouraging indeed for the future outlook of our Textile Industry. We are all very grateful to the Government of H. E. Lord Lamington for granting a liberal donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute from the current year. This has been regarded not only as an instance of the interest of His Excellency and the members of his Council in the welfare of the Institute, but as the recognition of its growing usefulness. I should like to make a passing reference to the inequity of the excessive water rate charged to our industry by the Bombay Municipality which greatly hampers the development of bleaching and finishing and other minor industries, and I hope that the members of this Association, who are also the members of the Municipal Corporation will continue to wage war against this injustice until a fair reduction in the rate of water for Industrial purposes is secured. In support of their refusal to grant the Industries this much desired boon, the Corporation have recourse to the argument that they have not a sufficient quantity of water to meet all the requirements of the general body of ratepayers, and that they would not be justified in giving the Industries water at a cheaper rate at the expense of the rate-payers. But the Mills also pay the rates, and there is no reason why they should not also be equally treated. The water for drinking purposes in the City is charged for at the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, whereas all water at the Mills, either used for Industrial purposes or for drinking purposes is charged for at a uniform rate of 10 annas. Thus it may be said that the burden of the water-tax falls doubly upon the mill-hands. They have to pay the tax in the shape of increased rent for their dwellings, and have also to bear the incidence of the tax at the Mills, though, having to spend a greater part of the day at the Mills, they consume much more water there than at their own houses. It, therefore, but stands to reason that at least the water for drinking purposes should be given at the reduced rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, the rate generally charged in the City, and there can possibly be no two opinions on this matter.

Our chairman has referred to the Improvement Trust Amendment Bill, which is now on the anvil of H. E. the Governor in Council. I quite agree with him that the Trust should advance loans to private capitalists and large employers of labour, who would undertake the responsibility of providing sanitary quarters for their own hands without the intention of making any financial gain by it, at a moderate rate of interest and I do not understand why the Improvement Trust which borrows at 4 per cent. should try to make a profit of no less than 1 per cent. These loans are intended to encourage the speedy erection of sanitary quarters for the poorer classes, the urgency of which has been enhanced by the operations of the Trust. Without a speedy erection of such quarters in large numbers we cannot look forward to a realisation within a reasonable period of time of the purposes for which the Trust has been established. The higher rate of interest means a proportionately smaller degree of encouragement and more delay in providing sanitary accommodation for the poorer classes and labourers.

MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji supported the resolution and said:—Gentlemen,—It is gratifying to note that the tendency of the local manufacture is to spin and weave finer quality of goods and thus compete successfully with Manchester goods. The report of the Commercial Intelligence Department, for 10 months of April 1906 to January 1907, shows the following result with regard to yarn and cloth production:—

YARN.

Counts.			Increase.	Decrease
1s.	to	10s.	...	24 per cent.
11	to	20.....	6 3 p. c.	
21	to	20.....10	2 p. c.	
31	to	40.....16	p. c.	
Above		40.....54	p. c.	

CLOTH.

	Increase.
Chadars.....	6 2 p. c.
Dhotics	11 p. c.
Drills and Gins.....	21 37 p. c.
Lawns and Cambrics.....233 49 p. c.	

Though the total production of all counts of yarn showsa decrease, there is apparently an increase in the production of finer counts. The cloth production shows however a steady increase,

The figures above conclusively prove that we are able to compete with Manchester goods, if long staple cotton can be had in abundance. I am sorry, that the Government of India has done practically nothing to improve the growth of indigenous long staple cotton. What has been done is simply an attempt to grow cotton from Egyptian seeds, at the instigation of our competitors, the Lancashire manufacturers. This, India, in the present state of her industry, does not require for some time to come. About twenty years ago following descriptions of long staple cotton were being grown in large quantities in India, viz:—

The Hinganghat	cotton.
The Digras	do,
The Amligin	do,
The Mahuwa	(silky) do,
The Khamgaum	do,

and such others. Why is it now one cannot find these classes of cotton in appreciable quantity? The reason, I think is, that, on account of Railway facilities, the inferior grade of cotton is carried to other Districts and mixed up there with superior grade of cotton in the ginning process. This has caused deterioration of cotton. It would be much better if some means are devised to encourage growth of fine long staple cotton. I suggest that Government should at least spend all the moneys recovered from local mills by way of vexatious Excise Duty in the manner following, viz: (1) to grow in each District, in Government farms, long staple indigenous cotton; (2) to gin it seperately and preserve the seeds, and sell them to bona fide cultivators at about 20 per cent. under market value, thereby encouraging to sow long staple cotton. The prices of various cotton at present ruling are, for long stable cotton from Rs. 240-300, for medium staple from Rs. 180-210, and for lower grades from Rs. 150—160. This shows that the difference between lower and higher grade is about Rs. 100 and more per Candy and it would pay anybody to grow longer staple cotton because demand for the same is very great. The cultivators, however, cannot hope with the demand for want of genuine seeds and hence the phenomenal prices. The present experience of weaving mills, is, that, if one wants to have regularity of production and quality, he has to make purchases of long staple cotton in up-country and store it for at least eight to nine months' consumption. This everybody cannot afford to do and hence the progress of the industry is checked. I again draw the attention of the Government to take up this matter as early as possible. The moneys recovered by way of Excise Duty by the Government could not be better spent than in the manner pointed above. Excise Duty is forced on our shoulders, simply at the instance of Lancashire (manufacturers) voters and as is repeatedly shown by this Association it is an unjustified tax, but if the whole amount is utilized towards improving the condition of this industry, the moneys will not be better spent. Coming to the labour question, it is a matter of regret, that millowners are not alive to their own interest. At last Government has thought fit to enquire into the matter of working long hours and I hope, some good will be its outcome. It is interesting to note that during the 11 years of 1896 to 1906 the yarn production per spindle in India per annum has increased from cwt. 0·981 to cwt. 1·151 meaning an increase of 17·3 per cent but this increase is due to nothing else than working long hours by means of electric light. I do not think poor work-people received any corresponding increase in their wages. It is argued that we have to compete with Japan and as Japan is working with electric lights for long hours, we are also compelled to work long hours But they forget that to work longer hours with less efficient and exhausted labourers means a serious loss to an employer. For example, in England the working hours of their labourers are not more than 56 hours a week, and yet these manufacturers can compete with any country successfully. The reason being that, the work is done there more efficiently on account of labourers coming to work fully refreshed every morning and are not over-fatigued when they leave their work. England has proved that shorter the working hours, efficient and more work is the result. Some of the spinning mills are thinking of curtailing their production by stopping mills for some days in a week. Why not then stop working over-time! Alas! the reason is best known to themselves.

MR. J. A. WADIA.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that he quite agreed with the chairman's remarks as to the advisability of extending their markets to Levant and other places. For this purpose it was necessary to have funds. In Lord Curzon's regime an act was passed by which the tea-planters allowed themselves to be voluntarily taxed and the fund thus collected was utilised for the advancement of the Industry. Recently, he came across a tea-planter, who informed him that the arrangement was working very satisfactory and they were deriving considerable benefit from the fund. If the mill-owners were willing to be taxed one pie per spindle they might be able to raise nearly Rs. 80,000 from all-India or Rs. 40,000 from Bombay alone which might be judiciously used for the benefit of the Industry. Of course there would be no unanimity among members on the subject but if a majority allowed themselves to be voluntarily taxed, they would get the funds which would greatly help them in extending their markets to other places. There were 217 mills in India, and each would have to pay about Rs. 375 per annum. At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce his friend, Mr. Proctor, while referring to the railway extensions had remarked that Government was not giving encouragement to private capitalists and he wanted some kind of concession from Government for the benefit of the private capitalists so that they might go in for developing the resources of the country. Mr. Proctor urged that the feeder line should be granted a rebate up to the whole of the main lines nett earnings from inter hanged traffic so as to ensure a return of 5 per cent. on its rupee capital outlay; and he further urged that it must surely be the soundest policy to encourage the people of the country to invest their money in such local enterprises and to give them a personal interest in the development of their country. If the vexatious duty were removed their Industry would no doubt be greatly benefitted and more capital would be brought in to develop the Industry. But free trader as Mr. Proctor was, he was not willing that encouragement should be given to the mill-industry in this direction. As to the water-rate charged by the Municipality to the industry he said that it was hopeless to expect anything from that body, who sent absurd rejoinders to their applications. He had repeatedly urged in vain, in the Council Hall, the necessity of giving relief to the Industry. He held out no hopes on the subject of securing a redress of their just grievance in the matter, unless there was adopted an enlightened policy on the part of the Corporation.

The report was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Proposed by Mr. J. A. Wadia and seconded by Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla. That the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey be elected chairman, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the year 1907; and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Jamseedji Ardesher Wadia, Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. W. H. Brady, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David. That every member, or firm, is entitled to one vote for each Mill he or they subscribe for separately, provided that the motive power of each such Mill is separate.

Proposed by Mr. S. A. Nathan and seconded by Mr. Gawthorn. "That Rule XIV be amended as follows:—All the moneys or funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay or such other Bank as may be approved by the Committee in this behalf in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Deputy Chairman and one Member of the Committee; and in the absence of both the Chairman and Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

Proposed by Mr D. E. Wacha and seconded by Mr. W. H. Brady. "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association, to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1907-1908."

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and seconded by Mr. Nowrum Manerji Vanvidas. "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 as contribution towards the Jamshetji Jeejibhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund, for the year 1907.

Proposed by Mr. B. D. Petit and seconded by Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail. "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 250 as a contribution towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund, for the year 1907."

Proposed by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 as a contribution towards the Society for the promotion of education among the masses."

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit "That Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamasjee be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1907, on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum."

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Further Proceedings.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, resumed the further hearing of the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, and Mr. H. A. Wadia for setting aside the recent Justices' election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the ground that it was not a fair and free one and that it was unfairly, unduly and illegally interfered with. All the sixteen candidates who were originally declared to have been elected by the Municipal Commissioner as also Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Rao Bahadur Narotamdas Nanavati were made respondents. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity, Barister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, represented fifteen of the respondents and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Co., appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah in opening his case said that the first issue was the issue about undue influence. In this case sixteen men of whom Mr. Harrison was the head combined together in order to carry out a specific purpose. It appeared that Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Harrison took it into their heads that in the Corporation they ought to have an official majority, and that Sir P. M. Mehta should be ousted from the Corporation or, at any rate, be should be chucked out from the Justices' election. With that object in view they set to work. Counsel here laid great stress upon the way in which Mr. Harrison tried to influence voters. For instance, he went to various heads of departments and put every possible pressure. Mr. Sheppard evidently seemed to have taken part more in private than in open, and one of the things done by him was to issue a circular to the subordinate Municipal Officers expressing his wish that they should not vote at all. For the purposes of the combination Mr. Harrison got up a special votingpaper, and the idea was to get every voter to sign on that paper. This paper contained only the names of sixteen men. Then, Mr. Fraser had taken a very important part in unduly influencing the voters by virtue of his position as editor of the *Times of India*, and he started writing leaders in that paper. Not only that but Mr. Fraser actually influenced many voters by means of a telegram from His Highness the Aga Khan, who happened to be the spiritual head of the Khoja community. Then it would be proved that that Mr. Fraser's articles in the *Times of India* and his representation of the version of the telegram, which he got from the Aga Khan had great influence upon the members of the Khoja community. They had also the fact that the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was one of the combination from the start, evidently found that when the position was anything but a righteous one to take up, and threw over his party of sixteen men. In order to fill his place they got hold of Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and it would be proved to the Court under what coercion and under what pressure he was made to take that place. Any man who did not go with them in their scheme was naturally rejected, and there would be evidence that Mr. J. A. Wadia was distinctly given to understand that he would have to support their object, and on his refusing to do so he was not included in the "ticket." Counsel said he did not wish to repeat anything about the action of Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Hotchkis, the Collector, as he had already given particulars in respect to them. Counsel then pointed out what undue influence was according to Common Law in England and proceeded to call evidence.

MR. SHEPPARD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, was the first witness examined by Mr. Jinnah. He said he first came to know about Mr. Harrison's ticket probably in October last. He had then a conversation with Mr. Harrison, who said he wanted sixteen good and independent men to stand. Witness did not remember having spoken to anybody about what Mr. Harrison told him before the matter became a common subject of conversation.

Mr. Jinnah: Had you had any conversation with Sir Pherozeshah?

Witness: Yes, he came to me in the Corporation Hall one day and said he did not consider that the people, who had got up the ticket, treated him fairly, and asked me what my position would be if these men got in.

What did you say? I said I had to take the Corporation as it was elected. It was not for me to close the Council. I did not doubt that Sir Pherozeshah would be predominant in the new Corporation as he was in the old.

Was there any conversation between you and Sir Pherozeshah regarding Government nominees? I do not remember.

You did not show your inclination one way or the other about the ticket? I did express my views about it.

What were those views?—I said provided they were good and independent men there was nothing wrong in it. But I said it was wrong—it was a mistake to leave out Sir Pherozeshah.

The original date of the election was 13th February?—Yes,

You altered it by notice afterwards?—Yes.

Why was that done?—Because it was pointed out to me that it was a big race day, that a large number of Justices would like to be present at the race, and that it would be inconvenient for them to come to vote.

Do you mean all the Justices or European Justices only?—All classes of Justices.

Who made that representation to you?—Among others by Mr. Todd, Sir Sassoon J David, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, &c.

Was it not pointed out to you that the date might suit others?—I thought of that and discussed the question with Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimteola. Sir Pherozesha said if it would keep the Europeans away he hoped I would not alter the date. Mr. Ibrahim said if I altered the date it should be seven days later in order to allow the Moharrum to pass off.

Then the appeal of Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Ibrahim had no effect on you?—They did not prevent me from changing the date.

Referring to the private voting papers, witness said he did not know until the meeting took place that private voting papers were going to be used. Four or five days before the meeting Mr. Harrison came to him and asked him what was the practice as regarded the voting papers at the election.

Witness called in his assistant, who explained to Mr. Harrison what the custom was. Mr. Harrison then asked if it was necessary that every voter should use the paper supplied by the chairman of the meeting. Witness said it was customary. Mr. Harrison then said he doubted whether it was legally necessary that these papers only should be used. He went away saying that he would consult Counsel or Solicitors, or both. Witness himself took Mr. Crawford's opinion two or three days before the meeting. The opinion was that it was not legally necessary that the voting paper supplied by the chairman of the meeting only should be used.

Mr. Jinnah: You were appointed chairman of the meeting?

Witness: Yes.

You were anxious to be appointed chairman?—No. Who suggested that you should be appointed chairman?—Sir Pherozeshah.

You did not say anything to Sir Pherozeshah that you had taken the opinion about private voting papers?—No.

After you were appointed chairman, a point was raised whether private voting papers should be used or not?—Yes.

You gave your ruling that they could be used?—Yes.

Do you remember that incident about Dr. Papat Prabhuram at the election?—Yes. I remember his being brought up before me. He came with some one. He was excited and said that the different factions in the Hall would not allow him to vote in peace. I had a table cleared and told him to write there in peace. He was very excited and said this seemed to be no fit place to record a vote. He then went away without recording any vote at all.

Did he mention the name of the party that prevented him from voting? He did not.

Mr. Harrison was present the day at the election?—Yes.

And so was Mr. Fraser?—Mr. Fraser was there occasionally.

Throughout the day?—I cannot swear.

I mean from time to time?—Yes, from time to time he was there.

Witness then produced a circular issued by him to his officers on the 6th February regarding the election. It was as follows:—In connection with the forthcoming elections of sixteen members of the Corporation from among the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner observes that the following officers of the Corporation who are also Justices of the Peace are entitled to vote on behalf of the Candidates.

The election seems likely to be more keenly contested than usual and to be provocative of considerable feeling. In these circumstances the Commissioner questions the propriety of the election of the Municipal Councillors being in any way influenced by the votes of the Municipal officers, and he is very strongly of opinion that they should entirely abstain from taking part in the election. The Commissioner hopes that his views in the matter will commend themselves to the officers concerned and that they will all of them follow his example in refraining from voting.

Mr. Jinnah: In consequence of this circular none of these

SPORTING NEWS.

THE BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

It is the last thing I would care to do, to discourage Hockey in Bombay but one cannot but feel that it is many a year since the interest taken even in the practice matches now in progress has been so little. Hockey is a game admirably suited to the conditions met with in India and should be pushed as much as possible. I do not wish to suggest that the Secretaries of the different Clubs are not carrying out their duties energetically, but it is apparent the want of support from the public is due to the same old difficulty about the ground.

During the Amir's visit the Cooperage was not available and this was so for some time after he left, and now it is found to be in very poor condition and will take no end of rejuvenating before one could play on it or watch a game on it with any degree of pleasure. The rules and details of the Tournament have been issued and in the circular I notice the 113th Infantry ground is quoted as the *venue unless otherwise arranged*. I am afraid it will have to be *otherwise arranged* as some hitch which I do not pretend to be able to explain, has occurred, and it will in all probability not be at the Committee's disposal. This seems to point to the Cooperage once more and so accustomed have we now become to that ground that this step will be the more popular one. If everything points to this it would be advisable for the Executive to immediately bow to the inevitable and waste no time in getting to work with water and roller.

There is no radical change to command attention in this year's prospectus. The members of the Committee are as follows :—President, Mr. D. B. Binning ; Members : Messrs. T. A. Savage, H. F. Burch, C. D. Baker, E. B. Ousley, C. R. Cole and C. B. Gannon. Honorary Secretary : Mr. E. M. Webb.

There are once more to be two enclosures and part of one of these will be reserved for members of competing teams, fifteen men allowed for each, and I think in this the Committee are acting wisely. The games will commence at 5-40 p. m. (S. T.) punctually and last an hour ; 30 minutes each way and 5 minutes interval. In the case of a drawn game five extra minutes each way will be played.

The opening day of the Tournament is to be Wednesday, May the 8th, whereas entries close on Saturday the 4th, and Drawings as usual take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on the Monday following at 6-30 p. m. so that at present it is early to expect many entries.

The local teams are as numerous as ever and I hope shortly to be able to review each including a new team organised by the Eastern Telegraph who are launching out strong as ever in the sporting line.

The rumour that Poseidon, the famous Australian three-year old has been bought for India has not yet been definitely confirmed. If Mr. Galstaun, through Jimmy Robinson, has really paid 7,500 guineas for him, it is a record price. The object of course would be the Viceroy's Cup and there should be no doubt about who would win it if Poseidon is here fit and well. He has fairly swept all before him in Australia in races of the same length as the one in question and his defeat by Dividend has, according to the recent Australian papers, not stopped him renewing his string of brackets.

REX.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 19.

Very interesting Gymkhana Races were held on the Race Course to-day. Mr. Maddick of the 14th Hussars, Honorary Secretary of the Gymkhana Club having arranged for an excellent programme of races all attracting a good field, including the Novel Race for Native Officers in garrison riding their own chargers. All the races were Rs. 50 events, Rs. 10 going to the second.

Two Book-makers and Totalisator did business and some good racing resulted.

NATIVE OFFICERS' STAKES.

Distance—4 furlongs.—Horses to be the property of Native Officers of the local Garrison and ridden by when as chargers on parade. Weights C. W. over 11st 7lbs.

Resaldar Sreenivasa Rao's Lachmo, 11st 10lbs Owner 1

Jamadar Subbaraj Urs' Maiden, 11st 7lbs Owner 2

Jemadar Seyed Abdul Razak's Ganher, 11st 7lbs Owner 3

Jamadar Hanamantha Rao Powar's Babu, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Jamadar Abdul Ghaffar's Jipsi, 12st 8lbs Owner 5

Jamadar Krishna Rao Sindai's Shireen, 11st 7lbs Owner 6

Jamadar Mahomed Hasan Khan's Jami, 12st 12lbs.....Owner 7

Betting.—Evens Luchmi ; 1½ to 1 against Shireen ; 3 to 1 Ghaner, Babu, Jani and Maiden ; 4to 1 Jipsi.

The Race.—Won after a great race by a length and a half length between second and third. Time—1 minute.

APRIL STAKES.

For Arab ponies which have never won a race of any description. Distance—3 furlongs.

Captain Leveson Gowen's Stingah, 10st 7lbs Mr Napier 1

Mr Lloyd Barrow's Major, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 2

Mr J Douglas' Slug, 11st .....Stone 3

Captain Aplin's Teen, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Captain Forster's Fire-fly, 10st 7lbs.....Mr Pile 5

Major Tottenham's Chondeah, 10st 7lbs Mr Bridges 6

Mr Sargent's Snookes, 11st.....Stone 7

Captain Heyland of the 30th Lancer's Commander, 10st .....Stone 8

Captain Muspratt and Mr Turner's Haussa, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 9

Betting.—1¼ to 1 against Chondeah ; 2 to 1 Stingah ; 2½ to 1 Commander ; 3 to 1 Snooker, Slug and Major ; 4 to 1 Stone ; 10 to 5 Fire-fly and Haussa.

The Race.—All got away together racing in a bunch to the near home when Stingah forged ahead winning by half a length, Slug making a good third. Time—44⅘ seconds.

CHARGER STAKES.

For all horses which have never won a race. Rs. 99 and over, and have been regularly ridden on parade by Officers of the Bangalore Garrison. —Distance 4 furlongs.

Colonel Atkinson's Blacker, 11st 7lbs Mr Bridges 1

Mr H Walker's Max, 11st 3lbs.....Owner 2

Mr P Villiar's Gay Lord Quex, 11st 3lbs Owner 3

Captain Hill Whitson's Without Em, 11st 7lbs Mr Jones 4

Captain Joicey's Achille, 11st 3lbs .....Owner 5

Mr Meivbert's Porthos, 11st .....Stone 6

Mr Maddick and Mr Lloyd Barrow's Armiger, 11st 3lbs.....Owner 7

Betting.—1½ to 1 against Blacker ; 2 to 1 Armiger ; 2½ to 1 Lord Quex ; 3 to 1 Parthos and Max ; 4 to 1 Archilles ; 5 to 1 Without Em ; 80 to 1 Ginger and Nancy.

The Race.—Blacker and Max led in company all the way, the former winning by a neck, Lord Quex making a poor third. Time—58⅘ seconds.

POLO PONY HANDICAP.

For ponies regularly played in Bangalore, Distance—3 furlongs.

Major Tickell's Dainty, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1

Captain Forster's Zorada Second, 10st ...Stone 2

Captain Hegland and Captain Foster's Rosebud, 10st 3lbs.....Ane Burmester 3

Mr Hunter Jone's Lebel, 12st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Major Haye's Bush Ranger, 11st 11lbs Mr Hannyington 5

Captain Palmer's Jupiter, 10st ..... Betting.—5 to 2 against ... Ranger and Dainty ... Rosebud for the second place with ... Time—44⅘ seconds.

ARAB POLO HANDICAP.

For Arab ponies. Distance—2½ furlongs.

Mr H Maddick's Arth, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1

Mr King's Soheil, 10st 9lbs.....Owner 2

Captain Palmer's Sweet Lips, 12st 7lbs Capt Joicey 3

Mr H Maddick's Scimetar.....Mr Arnley 4

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sweet Lips ; 2 to 1 against Soheil and Arth ; 3 to 1 Scimitar.

The Race.—Arth led throughout winning easily from Soheil by 4 lengths with 2 lengths between the second and third. Time—35 3/5 seconds.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

Views of the National Service League.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Haldane's scheme for a National Army has now been before the country long enough to enable a view to be taken of it as a whole, and an opinion formed as to the extent to which it will meet our military needs. As President and Vice-Presidents of the National Service League we ask you to allow us space for a brief consideration of its merits and shortcomings.

At the outset we desire to say that we approach the scheme in no captious or unfriendly spirit. We recognise to the full the great ability, the earnestness, and the single-mindedness with which the Secretary of State for War has carried out his difficult task. Before formulating his proposals he has given long and careful study to the question ; he has consulted representatives of all the military forces of the Crown, and he has been assisted by the best military advice—advice, however, which, it must not be forgotten, was conditioned by the desire to reduce expenditure and the refusal to depart from the principle of voluntary enlistment for the National Army. Moreover, Mr. Haldane has had the clearness of view to see, and the courage to declare, that the problem before him was "the problem of a nation in arms with all the forces of the country welded into one," which, as he truly said, was "the only safeguard for the public interests should war break out."

We do not think it unfair to assume that proposals produced under these conditions represent the best that can be obtained under a system of voluntary enlistment. Let us see what this best is. What will it give us, and what will it fail to give us?

We do not desire to refer to the proposed organisation of the Regular Forces. These will apparently remain much as they are at present. The National Service League is mainly concerned with Mr. Haldane's proposals with regard to the constitution of the National or Territorial Army.

What will there be behind the Regular Forces under Mr. Haldane's scheme? When these have gone abroad there will be nothing behind them except the so-called training battalions, which are simply enlarged depots, and a mass of men who are the Volunteers under a new name. The Militia, which notwithstanding its shortcomings, was of great value in the South African war, will be gone.

The proposed "National Army" will be neither National nor an Army. On the one hand, it will not draw into its ranks any of the classes which fail to serve at present. On the other, it will not be in any sense an Army until six months after the emergency has arisen which it is intended to meet. It is to be trained on a Volunteer basis ; and this training, it is now universally admitted, will not produce forces capable of meeting highly trained troops in the field, the only troops, be it remembered, which a home defence Army would be called upon to encounter. Under Mr. Haldane's scheme the six months' training, which would go far towards fitting the Territorial troops for this duty, is to be given after the crisis is on us, not in anticipation of it. Can this be called in any sense an Army? An Army which requires six months before it can act is not an Army, it is simply an armed crowd.

It is to be observed that the faults we have just pointed out in the new system are independent of the question whether or not the Secretary of State for War will get the men he asks for. It is needless to say that grave doubt exists on this point. Be this as it may, it is impsible not to see that under Mr. Haldane's proposals, as, indeed, under any that rest on voluntary engagement to perform a national duty, the one class that is favoured is that of the pleasure-seeking and the self-indulgent. Every willing man, every patriotic man of whatever rank of class—from a Lord Lieutenant to the poorest labourer—is to be asked to contribute in money or work or both to the national defence. The man who will go free is the loafer and shirker.

Destructive criticism is, however, easy. It will naturally be asked what we propose in place of the scheme which we are criticising. At the risk of trespassing somewhat on your space, we desire to give a very short outline of what it is that the National Service League asks for—an outline which we hope shortly to supplement by a programme entering into all necessary details.

We are glad to feel that in many important points we are in entire agreement with Mr. Haldane's proposals. We accept—indeed, we welcome—the idea of a National Army. It is what this Association has been advocating for five years. And we are equally in agreement with the principle that the National Army should be properly organised in Divisions, Brigades and the other necessary military formations, with the due proportions between the various arms and services, and with proper equipment. This is, indeed, a fundamental requisite. What we do not agree with, what we can never accept, is the idea that a certain number of isolated drills in the year, and eight, or even fifteen days in camp, will give the country a force which will be within measurable distance of being equal, either to meeting foreign troops in defence of these islands, or to supplying efficient reinforcements for the Regular Army when employed on a great war abroad.

What we ask is that the six months' training laid down by Mr. Haldane as necessary to make the Territorial Forces fit for the field should precede the crisis, and that it should be made compulsory on all able-bodied males of the military age. For the three years subsequent to that in which this training takes place the men should come up for repetition courses of a fortnight in each year and during the four years covering the initial training and the repetition courses they should be liable for service for home defence. At the the end of these four years all liability to service should cease. In the case of the Regular Army—or expeditionary force of 160,000 men, to use Mr. Haldane's phrase—being sent abroad for a great overseas war, the Territorial Force should be embodied, and the reinforcements and expansion required by the Regulars provided by voluntary engagement from it. We have no fear but that the national spirit would, in time of war, provide all the reinforcements required. What the national spirit cannot do is to improvise trained soldiers, or to turn raw levies into efficient troops at short notice.

Such, in a few words, is the system we desire to see introduced. We submit that it will give us a real and reliable military organisation instead of what, with all respect to Mr. Haldane's honesty and ability, is at best but a make believe. The Secretary of State for War has gone so far in the direction in which national safety lies that we would urge him to graft on to his scheme the one thing requisite to make it a reality—namely, compulsory training as a national duty. Without this no satisfactory military system is possible, and, so long as voluntary enlistment is our only source of supply, we shall simply go on floundering from one hopeless scheme to another, and when the crisis comes the country will be found unprepared.

Profoundly convinced of this truth, we appeal to the nation to support the principle of universal military training which we advocate, and, by joining the National Service League, help to form that great basis of public opinion which must necessarily exist before so vital a reform can be carried out.—We remain, &c.,

ROBERTS, F. M. PRESIDENT.
WELLINGTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MEATH, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MILNER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
RAGLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

April 3.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 5TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceana, Commander W. Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 5th April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bristow, Nurse L P	Mackenzie, Mr Geo
Buchanan, Miss N	Mayers, Mr R
Chapman, Nurse A	Mody, Rev M H
Gardner, Mr C F	Pritchard, Nurse G J
Gordon, Nurse M Conway	Shearer, Miss J
Gramger, Mr	Shore, Lt-Col R
Hirst, Mr W D	Starforth Mr A W
Jones, Mr A W	Stewart, Nurse E M
Johnson, Mr E W F	Tomlinson, Capt J H
Kennedy, Miss F	Wallis, Miss
MacAdam, Mr A	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brockerel, Mr A	Longstaff, Dr T G
Brockerel, Mr H	Luard, Maj O C
Carns, Mr A P	Maconachie, Mr E
Davies, Mr H J	Milne, Major C
Edo, Mrs G Gordon	Minnitt, Mr C F
Framji, Mr C S	Munn, Mr A L
Fraser, Major H S J and Mrs	Richardson, Mr G
Gotama, Mr H S	Sim, Mrs J
Hoop[illegible] Mr J S	Victoria, Lady Carbery
[illegible] Mr Morris	Ward, Mr F Robinson
[illegible]	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

[illegible] Mr D S

Mr. F[illegible], ex-coxswain of the Southend lifeboat, who has resigned, owing to illness, following a long exposure two years ago whilst out with his crew, held the post for twenty-eight years. He attended upwards of 300 wrecks, and was instrumental in saving ninety-four lives.

MRS. ROOSEVELT will, the "Tribune" says, make the silk American flag which is to be presented by the United States Naval Academy for draping the bronze bust of Nelson given by King Edward. Queen Alexandra will provide the British colours for the same purpose. The presentation will be made by Mrs. Bryce.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Against the New Bill.

The following is taken from the files of the *Times* —

A mass meeting of Indians was held this afternoon in the Gaiety Theatre, which was packed with delegates from all parts of the Transvaal and the leading members of the Indian community of Johannesburg. The object of the meeting was to protest against the passing by Parliament of the Asiatic Bill.

Mr. Abdool Gani, the chairman, expressed resentment at the way the Bill had been rushed through both Houses in less than 24 hours. He stated that there were at present 14,000 British Indians in the Transvaal, a number which was stated to be increasing at the rate of 100 a month. The speaker termed the present Transvaal Legislature the custodians of one interest only—namely, the white interest. He deeply deprecated Lord Selborne's attitude as revealed by the Blue-books. The Ordinance, Mr. Gani declared, wounded the finer feelings of the Indians, for it hurt their self-respect. The Bill reserved to the Administration powers which might end in gross tyranny. The present Bill was a matter of life and death to Indians. He repudiated the suggestion that the Indians desired to flood the colony with British Indians. Yet no amount of reasoning would persuade the white colonists of the Indians' bona fides. The compulsory registration law and the taking of finger impressions were measures which must be escaped at all costs.

Mr. Gani made the following suggestions for a settlement of the question. The Government should appoint a day for inspecting all permits simultaneously. Either permits should be stamped by the Colonial Secretary, or the present documents should be exchanged for other documents according to a form that may be mutually agreed upon, and which would contain sufficient particulars of identification. At present permits and registration certificates are held. Instead of this, only one document should be held by British Indians and the other surrended. All minors who have reached years of discretion should be provided with permits. No Indian should be allowed to take out a trading licence without the production of a permit. The children of Indians domiciled in the Transvaal should in future only enter the colony on the production of permits, which should be issued on satisfactory evidence of their identity. No temporary permits should be issued without security being given to the Colonial Secretary's satisfaction.

Mr. Gani, continuing, begged the Government to accept the compromise now offered and to avoid raising the question of Imperial intervention. The Indians wanted to live in peace with the white inhabitants of the Transvaal, and could only do so if they were recognised as human beings and citizens of the same Empire. If the meeting failed to convince the Government of the justice of the Indians' cause, they must then seek the protection of the Imperial Government, which was bound always to hold the scales evenly.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—(1) That this meeting respectfully protests against the passing of the Asiatic Law Amendment Bill, which is declared to be unnecessary and degrading ; (2) that this meeting denies the allegation of and illegal influx of Indians into the Transvaal on a wholesale scale, and, in order to satisfy the Government and popular prejudice, offers to submit to voluntary registration, which would practically fulfil all the requirements of the Asiatic Bill without its offensive character ; (3) that in the event of the proposal contained in resolution No. 2 not being accepted by the local Government this meeting requests the full protection of the Imperial authorities by reason of the fact that British Indians have no voice in the choice of legislators and represent a very small and weak minority ; (4) that the foregoing resolutions be submitted to the local Government, to Lord Elgin, the Secretary of State for India, and the Governor-General of India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir.—I beg to forward for publication, should you think the matter of public interest, my letter of this date to the Secretary to the South Africa British Indian Committee.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. D. REES.

Travellers' Club, S. W., March 26.

House of Commons, March 25, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I write to ask you to kindly remove my name from the executive of the South Africa British Indian Committee, and from the committee. I do so with great reluctance, because my sympathy with the British Indians in South Africa is as strong as it ever was, and I deeply regret that our humane and enlightened Indian fellow-subjects do not obtain the consideration due to their high character, their very civilized condition, and their admirable service during the war. But I doubt whether in the long run it will be advantage to us to India that her peoples to make her and them a rock of offence to the Colonies, and in my view a self-governing colony should have, what I am sure it sooner or later will have, complete autonomy in all internal and domestic affairs. As General Botha said on Saturday :—"We trust Britain and we want Britain to trust us. Give us latitude to regulate our own affairs as we think best." Lord Selborne's despatch regarding the feeling of the European colonists upon the subject of the status of British Indians is absolutely unanswerable whether or not we approve the feeling he so clearly describes as governing the situation. Our fellow-subjects abroad are just as good as and infinitely better judges of local questions than we are ; and as they bitterly, naturally, and justly resent any assumptions of superior virtue and wisdom on our part, it is I think, better not to vainly attempt a policy of constraint, which is foredoomed to failure. Africa, Australia, India, and England are never likely to toe the same line.

Inasmuch, therefore, as your association contemplates such constraint, I feel obliged to withdraw from it, and am

Yours faithfully,

J. D. REES.

The Secretary to the South Africa British Indian Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As a member of the committee of the South African British Indian Committee, I greatly regret the decision of my friend Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., to withdraw from us his assistance. I entirely agree with him that it will be most disadvantageous to India and her peoples "to make her and them a rock of offence to the Colonies"; and I certainly would not remain on the committee one day if I thought that its influence would ever be used in the direction of coercing our Colonial kinsmen. But as a matter of fact, it is inconceivable that any Government, even if it were packed with Little Englanders would ever be so idiotic as to do anything of the kind. And I think every sane member of the South African British Indian Committee—I do not know whether there are any lunatics among them—clearly recognises that our function is simply to persuade.

I would venture, however, very earnestly to recommend Mr. Rees's very sensible remarks to the attention of those Liberals who allow themselves to speak—as Lord Reay did at the meeting of the East Indian Association last week—of the "representative" of India who has been nominated by the Secretary of State to attend the meetings of the Colonial Conference as "a hard nut for the Colonial Premiers to crack." I believe that sentiment will be reprobated and repudiated throughout India.—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Carlton Club.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Accused Declared to be Sane.

JUDGE'S RULING IMPUGNED.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Jerome will appeal from Judge Fitzgerald's decision refusing him permission to see the minutes of the secret session of the Thaw Lunacy Commission.

In a message of last night Reuter stated that the Commission of Lunacy had declared Thaw to be sane. The decision was not announced publicly, as the District Attorney demanded to see the minutes of the secret session before the finding was read, and this being refused, an adjournment till Monday was granted to enable Mr. Jerome to consider whether he would ask for a ruling on the point from the Appellate Court.

According to the Agency's Special Service correspondent, the Lunacy Commission's report declares that the physicians, chaplains, keepers, and others employed in the Tombs Prison failed to discover anything irrational in Thaw's conduct or speech during the nine months of his incarceration there. It points out that the defendant has taken an active part in the conduct of the trial and has made numerous suggestions orally and by letter, many of which have been deemed valuable and adopted by his counsel. The examination of the latter showed that as a general rule these suggestions were material and sensible, and apparently the product of a same mind. The report goes on to say that while the expert evidence was conflicting the specialists examined recently disclosed the fact that no indication of insanity could be found in the prisoner's present condition. The direct oral and physical examination of the prisoner by the Commissioners had revealed no signs of insanity. Hence the Commissioners concluded that at the time of their examination Thaw was not, and that he is not, in a state of idiocy, imbecility, lunacy, or insanity, so as to be incapable of rightly understanding his own condition or the nature of the charges brought against him and of conducting his defence in a rational manner.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE Greek evening gown, writes a Lady Correspondent to the *Tribune*, is not exactly a novelty, but it has taken such a firm hold on the affections of women of fashion that it has to be treated very seriously. I have often spoken on these pages of the influence of the theatre on the world, dress, and have pointed out, more than once, the direct effect which the opera "Aphrodite" has had in Paris—to take a single example. Draperies in the style of those worn by Mary Garden in this opera have been freely adopted by the Parisiennes for afternoon wear, at the tea hour, but now we are having the Greek styles applied quite seriously to dinner and evening costumes.

GREEK AND EMPIRE BLENDED.

Quite of the latest ideas is the semi-Greek, semi-Empire dinner dress with long mitten sleeves. This model could not truthfully be described as correct, but then it is essentially, becoming and picturesque, and in this year of grace we are not troubling ourselves very much about correctness. The bodice portion of the model I have before my mind was fashioned in Empire style, and the material of the dress was white Indian gauze, thickly spangled with small gold paillettes ; there was an immensely long tunic—edged with gold embroidery—falling low at the right side, while at the left it was cut up in two points and open almost to the waist ; the short bodice was entirely composed of gold embroidery, and folded across the bust there was a length of soft white tulle. The sleeves of this gown were specially original and infinitely becoming ; they were tight fighting and "rucked"—very finely—from shoulder to wrist, forming a sort cloud over the arms ; nothing could be more flattering to a thin arm than a sleeve of this order, and it will be very popular as the season goes on I spoke in a recent article about the revival of mittens leeves, of the tight-fitting half-sleeve which covers the arm from elbow to wrist, and also of the rucked sleeve which covers the entire arm ; the latter is most picturesque, and as it will surely be much worn this summer I will briefly indicate how it can be made—at home. The first thing to be realized is that sleeves of this order *must* be made of thin, very supple material, such as crepe de chine, chiffon, point d'esprit, Indian gauze, etc., etc. Take the pattern of an ordinary tight fitting sleeve, and lay it on a double of material on the bias ; arrange the material so that there is just twice as much stuff in the length as for a plain sleeve, but keep the width the same. Gather the sleeves at the under seam to the right length, and if they are not too wide they will ruck up over the arms just like a mousquetaire glove. Of course the sleeves can be finely gathered in several places if desired, but I have seen them most successfully arranged with one row of gathering only. Invariably sleeves of this order are allowed to droop over the wrists in graceful points, and sometimes a slight drapery is added at the shoulder, but this is not necessary. These mitten sleeves look specially well when worn with the new bolero, which boasts an exceedingly short sleeve of the Kimono outline.

FOR AN EVENING GOWN.

For an evening or dinner gown a very effective variation of the mitten sleeve is arranged in the following way : Make the sleeves as above suggested, but do not let them reach right up to the shoulder rather let them finish off half-way between shoulder and elbow ; attach ribbons or length of passementrie to the tops of the sleeves, and then attach them to the shoulder-strap ; in this way the top of the arm—always the whitest and most rounded portion—is left practically uncovered, and the effect is extremely good.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

An Investment of £21 may Bring in a Fortune of £50,000.

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There are two ways of making money. You can earn a settled income through your own personal exertions ; you may obtain a comfortable living but you will never of course become the possessor of a large fortune in this way. Or you can adopt the methods of the successful financier and make other people work for you. You can then amass immense wealth in a very short period.

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You draw your income from investments or earn your salary or pay in the usual way. Beyond this you must look out for some investment with large possibilities (yet safe) for your surplus and so give yourself a chance to earn a fortune.

There is now an opportunity open to readers of this paper to invest their savings in such a manner It is as safe as the Bank of England. By no imaginable contingency can you lose your money. And its remunerative possibilities are enormous. It is the Aladdin's Cave of Fiuance.

You should write to the International Securities Syndicate of Westminster Palace Gardens, London, England, for full details of this scheme. Here we can give but a brief outline. Roughly it amounts to this.

If you invest £21 in European Premium Bonds, guaranteed by Government, you have several opportunities of earning as much as £50,000 every year you continue to hold the Bonds. The Bonds you purchase can in no instance be paid off for less than £33 or a 50 per cent. advance upon what you pay for them.

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In addition to this, all stocks purchased through the International Securities Syndicate are insured in a British Assurance Society. As these Bonds are fully paid up Securities, you incur no further liability on their account.

You need not of course invest even as much as £21, or you may invest £21,000 the only advantage of investing a larger sum is that you increase your chances of a big premium by holding more bonds. Your Bonds may be divided into smaller parcels with proportionately smaller opportunities attached to them, but in every case these are really magnificent when compared with the amount you invest. And as similar Bonds are issued by the Governments of France, Austria, the Hungary, Russia, Belgium, Turkey, and Egypt, the Suez Canal Company and the Municipal Authorities of Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Vence, Antwerp Ghent, Ostend, Marseilles, etc., and as they all carry a rate of interest from 5 per cent. downwards, in addition to the Capital Allotments, your choice is wide and unrestricted.

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THE Gyroscope Idea is to be put to another use, according to the paper read by Sir William White at the annual meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects last week. A flywheel oscillating on athwartship trunnions, and working at the rate of 3,000 revolutions a minute, has been installed in an obsolete German torpedo-boat with a view to testing its effect in keeping her steady against a rolling motion. Dr. Schlick, the inventor, claims a most remarkable success for his apparatus, and laughs at the idea that the resistance to the wave action so introduced tends to cause seas to break over the boat. More evidence, however, is required on this point, and also on the general effect on stability. The effect of a heavy beam sea on a vessel which offered a stiff resistance to it ought, by all the known rules of naval architecture, to be disastrous.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, March 30,

Sub-Lieut R C Hayes has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut F J Thompson to be Lieutenant ; Acting Sub-Lieut H R Harding has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant ; Probationary Sub-Lieut H G Thomson has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant

April 1.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt T C Pascoe has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with the rank of captain In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Oct 9 1903, the Rev W J L Phillips, M A, chaplain, has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy, with a gratuity,

The following promotions have been made :—Capt F C M Noel to be rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet ; Capt H G A Baynes to be rear-admiral on the Retired List of his Majesty's fleet In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 5, 1903—Commander C G Treherne has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of captain In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870—Staff Capt T C Pascoe has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with the rank of captain In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty Order in Council of Oct 9, 1903 -The Rev W J L Phillips, M A, chaplain, has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet, namely ; G F M Fitzgerald, A H F Scottowood, P Gibbs, H W M Nc Hardy, C H Phillips, E O Broadley, A Johnstone, †R A Yonge, G Wilson, P H Irwin, †W Hewlett, S H Simpson, R R Hallowell-Carew, C F Stow, R M Hopkins, *A W Vere Hopegood, G F Mark wick, J O J Soutter, H D H D Byron, F H W Goolden, C F Blake, A Gordon, †H D Pridham-Wippell, Jencrose, W J F Dunlop, F P O de Crespigny, L G Shiell, †H P Hughes, C C Denison † Promotion subject to obtaining certain of efficiency as required by Article 270, clause 13, of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions *Promotion subject to obtaining a complete set of observations as required by Art'cles 294 a and 296a of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut E H W Garland has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander.

WAR OFFICE, April 2.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Capt and Brevet Major W E Edwards, R A, from a Staff captain, to be a deputy assistant director at Headquarters ; Capt M H E Welch, the Royal Irish Regt, from a Staff captain at Headquarters, to be a St ff officer for defences, vice Major A E Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Major E S Cooper, R A, from an assistant inspector, to be an inspector, vice Capt A H Thorp. R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Capt F F Deakin, from the Manchester Regt, to be captain, in succession to Major E W L Urquhart, who holds a Staff appointment. The undermentioned Captains to be captains, to complete establishment ;—M C C Pitching, T E Hesketh, A K H O'Brien, vice T E Hesketh, seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Lieut M J O S Johnstone resigns his commission.

14th (King's Hussars)—Supernumerary Capt H J Tilney to be captain, in succession to Major F R Lawrence, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H Montgomery-Cambell, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay ; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col P H Sloe to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. H Montgomery-Campbell ; Major W M Crockett retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains to be majors :—H E T Kelly, vice G M Yonge-Bateman, retired; R D Wylde, vice P H Sloe, promoted; E H Willis, vice W M Crockett The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions:—A G Piddington, W F P Groves Lieut E G Bittleston is seconded for service as a remount officer; Supernumerary Lieut R E Bradbury to be lieutenant, vice J de V Bowles, appointed adjutant.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt H G Hall to be adjutant and instructor in gunnery, vice Capt R F Lock, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut R J Woods is granted the honorary rank of captain.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt B A G Shelly to be major, vice G M Harper, D S O, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay.

GUARDS' DEPOT.

Lieut L M Gregson, Grenadier Guards, to be adjutant, vice Lieut A G Tritton, Coldstream Guards, who has resigned that appointment.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Second Lieut W B Haddon-Smith to be lieutenant, vice W H Alleyne, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut T K Jackson to be lieutenant, vice L de V FitzGerald, promoted.

The Devonshire Regt.- Capt V A Nye, from the Half-Pay List to be captain, in succession to Major H S L Ravnshaw, who holds a Staff appointment, and is seconded while employed with the Macedonian gendarmerie.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut W H Wilberforce resigns his commission.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Capt R P Stares is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt T A Rose, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office ; Supernumerary Capt A H Leggett, D S O, to be captain, vice T A Rose, D S O.

The Gamerstians Scottish Rifles—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R B Fell, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay: Major A V Usaher to be lieutenant-colonel, vice, Brevet Col R B Fell ; Capt and Brevet Major G T C Carter-Campbell to be major, vice A V Usaher.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Lieut F F Tarver is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Corporal R J P Humphrey, from the Hampshire Regt, to be second lieutenant, vice C N Steel, transferred to the Indian Army.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut I S C Rose resigns his commission.

ADMIRALTY, 30TH MARCH.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Robert Johnstone C. B., is placed on a Supplementary Half-pay List, on completing six years' service in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lirutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Bartlett Roe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Johnstone, to half-pay

Dated 1st April, 1907

ADMIRALTY, 3RD APRIL.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz :—Francis Thomas Butler Tower. Dated 13th April, 1906 ; George William Seymour Seton, dated 20th March, 1907

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet :—Desmond Carrington Roberts, Robert Rose Hastings, Henry Constantine, Dated 1st April

Paymaster Owen Linsey Penfold has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

Captain Charles Taylor Fisher is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department Dated 15th March, 1907

Captain William Dixon, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Fisher, seconded Dated 1st April 1907

ADMIRALTY, April 6

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903 :—Commander Archibald Bertram Watson Higginson has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Dated 3rd April, 1907

The undermentioned Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet :—William Dent Brewin, John William Farrow, Henry Pegler Dated 1st April, 1907

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL ; April 5

Commands and Staff

Captain Arthur B S Hart-Synnot, D S O, The East Surrey Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade, vice Major A A Chichester, D S O, The Dorsetshire Regiment, whose tenure has expired Dated 20th March, 1907

ESTABLISHMENTS

School of Gunnery, Captain John T Dreyer, Royal Art

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE ROCKET APPARATURE.

An appeal is being made for subscriptions to restore to decency the grave of Captain George William Manby, "inventor of the rocket apparatus to which the 190 victims of the Jebba, and many thousands of other shipwrecked persons owe their lives." It is not quite accurate to describe Manby as the inventor of the rocket apparatus; he had been thirty-four years in his grave before the first rope-carrying rocket was fired. But the idea grew out of his invention. What he did was to fire a rope from a mortar, from the shore to the ship. If the suggestion for the erection of a suitable memorial to his memory be adopted, the most fitting time for its inception would be February 12 next, for that will be the hundredth anniversary of the day on which his invention was first employed. It was in the preceding August that he first began experiments—with a mortar borrowed from the Board of Ordnance.

NELSON'S SCHOOLFELLOW.

Manby deserves to be remembered with gratitude, for few men have more profitably devoted their time to the invention of life-saving appliances. The rope-firing mortar was the result of hard study after he had witnessed the wreck of the gun-brig Snipe, in which sixty-seven persons perished within sixty yards of the shore, while 147 bodies were picked up along the coast. We are told that he cannot invent to order but he did, and the order came only from his own heart. After that he invented a lifeboat, which was not generally taken up; a successful fire-extinguisher, a jumping-sheet to be used at fires, and a method of saving the lives of persons who have fallen through the ice. He could think imperially, too, and it was his tract upon the threatened invasion of England which first drew public attention to him and led to his appointment as barrick-master at Yarmouth. Manby was at school with Nelson, and had for younger brother the Thomas Manby who became Rear-Admiral and was mentioned in the Queen Caroline trial

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Eminent authorities have been discussing in a contemporary the extent to which animals reason, the extent to which their signalling and alarms depend upon blind, unreasoning instinct. There is one test which certainly does not tell very highly in favour of the cat's intelligence. A man whose stables are overrun with mice sent in a workmanlike-looking cat. The creature had been so well fed to care about mice, and would not look at them. "I'll make him hunt, sir," said the groom. A mouse was caught and held near the cat, but remained unmolested by the latter. The groom gave the cat's tail a sharp pinch, causing the animal immediately to spring upon the mouse, and without killing it. The trick was tried a second time, a harder pinch being this time administered. The cat must be given credit for making to deduce cause from effect, for, though it reasoned stupidly, it did reason that the mouse in front was responsible for the pain behind, and this be it killed its supposed enemy. From that time became an inveterate mouser, apparently regarding the lesser animal as at once food and foe.

A FEATHERED SENTRY.

Shooting men have been interested recently in a story of birds which, only slightly wounded, feigned death. The naturalist could give more interesting examples of cunning. What, for example, could be more perfect defence than the ruse of the moor-hen? She sinks herself in the water beneath an overhanging root or bank, leaving only her bill in sight. And that looks like a dead leaf. You may stand within six feet of her and she will not move, so sure is she that her ruse will succeed. A word for the common sandpiper. A troop of them, with thrushes, came down to their accustomed feeding-place, where a meal was ready spread. But in the border stood a cat, placidly digesting his dinner. To the meal meant feeding within three or four yards of him. One bird, the patriarch of the lot, acted guard. The others went noiselessly up and down while the old bird, ruffling up his feathers, swung forward his wings, and piping in his fighting note, sparred, so to speak, at the cat. The cat was not hungry. He blinked lazily at the sentry, and never moved a paw while the meal was in progress.

A ROUND-UP.

There were no international jealousies to fear, probably the best thing for all parties in Morocco at the present time would be to leave the settlement of matters to the bluejackets. They have a fellow way of getting things done without polished. Admiral Sir William Kennedy tells us a breezy way how satisfactorily he rounded up Fez when matters were going very badly for the European population. There was our Consul in prison; with him were a Scot, a business man, and an American citizen. They had been insulted, browbeaten, harrassed and treated with ignominy; then on some preposterous charge, thrown into prison, and left with bad food and an atmosphere of 100 degrees to be tried when it pleased their blackguards to name a date. The Admiral fixed up the matter in half a dozen sentences. This in effect is what he said: "Release these gentlemen immediately; pay £20 to each of them for every day's imprisonment; dismiss from their posts the officials guilty of the outrages." Meantime the admiral's ship was moored within convenient range of the principal fort, and arrangements were made for the cutting-out of a Haytian war vessel in the harbour. All the demands were complied with. The Admirals went off and saw the President, had a pleasantest of interviews, then came home to receive the cordial acknowledgments of the Foreign Office.

THE HERO AS VANDAL.

A pleasant story, just brought to light, of Hummel's successful intervention to save the Jardin des Plantes from the wrath of Blucher serves as a reminder that tough old soldier needed many who advisers to keep him from destroying things dear and important to the French. Wellington had often to intercede with him and that invariably with immediate success. He resolved to blow up the Bridge of Jena. Wellington protested. "But the French destroyed the "pillar at Rosbach and so on" grumbled Blucher, and the Wellington burnt Washington Wellington seeing that words were ineffective, placed English sentries on the bridge believing that the Prussians would not dare any attempt on the structure while these men were in position. But they did. They mined one of the pillars and put in a charge of gunpowder and fired it. The charge exploded in the wrong way and damaged the Prussians leaving the bridge and the Prussians on top in safety. This having failed, Blucher sought permission to demolish the column in Place Vendome. The King of Prussia arrived just in time to prevent it.

MAGNIFICENT, IF WAR.

Wellington managed better when dealing direct with the French. An almost unexampled instance of chivalry was forthcoming in the movements preceding the battle of Orthez—the only battle in which he received an injury. The French had retreated over the bridge of the Gave du Pau, and were preparing to blow it skyhigh. The Duke decided that if this were done it would cause great injury to the people of Orthez, so he sent an officer to Soult with a message. A battle would unless take place on the following day, he said, and he promised that if Soult would spare the bridge the British army would not cross by it. Soult had felt reluctant to consent to the destruction of the bridge was on French territory, and willingly took his rival's word and left it Wellington kept his promise. He led his army under a heavy fire, across the river by way of the fords, and the bridge stands to this day.

THE LIVING DEATH.

Unable people against whose life the hand of assassin might conceivably be directed ought to avoid Switzerland. As the trial and conviction of Tatiana Leontieff serve to remind us, there is no real punishment in the playground of Europe. The fact may suffice to make Switzerland a refuge for any which the would-be murderer, solicitous for the safety of his own neck, would prefer as a meeting-place when his intended victim happens to be there. It was in Switzerland that the Empress of Austria died at the hands of a murderer, for whose punishment was merely imprisonment. After all, the criminal might prefer death to seemingly lighter penalty. For life on the other hand is granted to a murderer in a Swiss prison is a living death. He is condemned to silence. Cells in built, below the level of the ground

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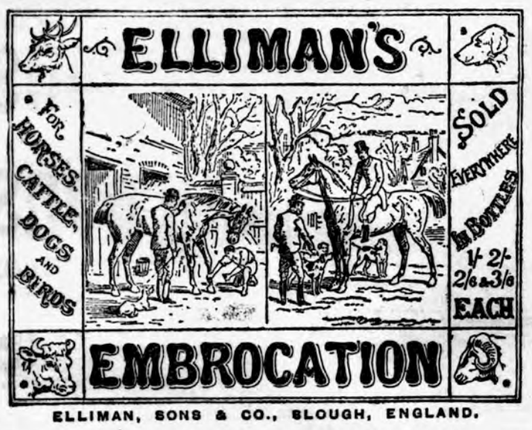

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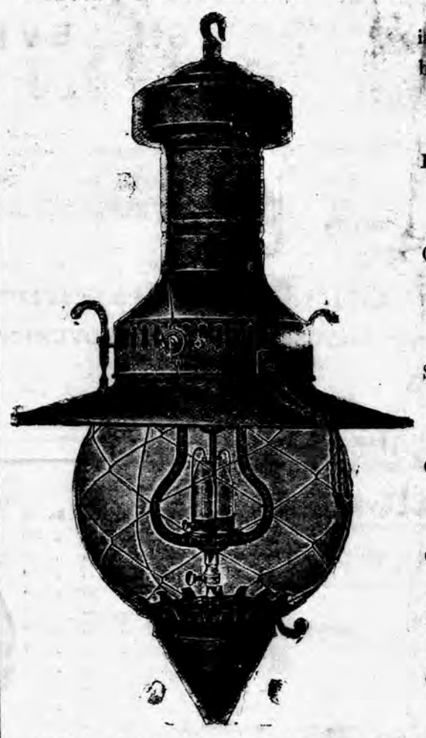

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